Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

Baroda Administration Report 1921-22



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BARODA, 1st February 1923.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the year 1921-22.

Financially the year proved prosperous. The rains though late in setting, were plentiful and at several places registered an excess of about seventy-five per cent. The harvest reaped was consequently an abundant one; and the water-supply which caused much anxiety at the outset was well assured as the season advanced. The revenues realised amounted to Rs. 2,08,55,605; and though the expenditure, Rs. 2,04,02,904, exceeded the disbursements in the preceding year by Rs. 12,34,218, we could effect a saving of Rs. 4,52,701 at the close of the year. Considering the fact that there were three abnormal occasions of heavy expenditure during the year, due to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and two weddings in the Ruling family, the surplus balance actually secured may not be deemed unsatisfactory.

One rather disquieting feature of the administration during the year was the alarming frequency of dacoities committed in villages on the frontiers of our Kadi District. Armed and well-mounted bands of desperate marauders raided ten of our villages from November 1921 to June 1922 and found hospitable shelter under the neighbouring jurisdictions of the Palanpur Agency, Cutch, Sirohi and Marwar. Absence of willing co-operation on the part of this foreign Police rendered the task of rounding up these daring raiders extremely difficult. Our Police force has been undermanned and the material from which we have to recruit it has been of poor quality. Their armament has been miserable and totally inadequate and the forces sent out against these desperate and well-armed outlaws, were powerless with

their "gas pipes" to put up any effective defence. The problem of securing whole-hearted co-operation of the Police from the neighbouring Districts became very acute: and with the help of the Resident a conference of inter-Statal Police was convened in the month of May 1922 at Baroda, where a campaign of conjoint action was wisely concerted, and we have at last succeeded in arresting about sixty of the dacoits their accomplices, harbourers and receivers of stolen booty. The ringleaders of the Balooch and Meeana gangs, however, are still at large and their outlawry continues to be a source of potential danger to all peace-loving people in the vicinity. The problem of materially improving the armament of the Police forces in Indian States has now become pressingly urgent and insistently calls for a satisfactory solution based on a policy of trust and mutual good-will. It is gratifying to note that the Jodhpur Police has lately been cordially helpful to us and we are much indebted to the Marwar administration for this friendly help.

Another outstanding feature of the year is the publication of the Census statistics for the decennium 1911-1921 for the whole Raj. This periodical Census enumeration often supplies reliable figures which serve to dissipate several incorrect impressions about some of our administrative measures. None of our State Laws has been subjected to more hostile and unappreciative criticism than the Baroda Compulsory Education Act and the Infant Marriage Prevention Act; and the light shed by the latest Census on these aspects of our administration is instructively illuminating.

The number of Educational Institutions was 2,814 as against 2,797 in the previous year; while the total number of pupils attending these various schools rose from 198,816 to 203,865. The Census of 1911 had registered literacy in 175 males

per 1,000 of the population and in 21 females. The latest returns are 240 per mille amongst males and 47 among females, or an average of 147 per mille of the entire population of five years of age and over. The corresponding figures for the Bombay Presidency are 138 per mille among males and 23 among females.

The compiler of the Bombay Census Report, however, is not disposed to acknowledge that compulsory education has succeeded in Baroda. Mr. Sedgwick has tersely concluded that "Free and Compulsory Education would be of little value if it merely enables the upper strata to get their sons educated for nothing and leaves the lower strata *as ill-educated as before*, but with pockets depleted by paying fines for the non-attendance of their children." The unfairness of this jeering remark can be demonstrated from some of the figures quoted by Mr. Sedgwick himself for comparison. He has cited among others the following figures of enhanced literacy among those strata of Hindu Society which otherwise would remain uneducated during the last decade.

Comparison of literacy in Baroda and British Districts of Gujarat in respect of certain castes in 1921.

Caste.	Gujarat District.	Number per mille who are literate in		Baroda.	Number per mille who are literate in	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
1. Bharwad ..	Ahmedabad Kaira ..	10	1		32	9
2. Rabari ..	Do. ..	13	2		18	6
3. Chodra ..	Surat ..	27	2		58	4
4. Dhodhia ..	Do. ..	31	1		72	4
5. Dubla ..	Do. ..	21	1		29	4
6. Naikda ..	Do. ..	22	1		30	6
7. Dhed ..	All Districts ..	65	6		70	8
8. Bhangi ..	Do. ..	28	2		43	7

The Bombay Report cites figures of the Leva and Kadwa Kunbies as castes from among the lower strata, in order to disparage the progress made in the Baroda State by these communities and thus justify his broad generalisation. It is surprising to find that the Patidars, or Lewa Kunbies who have made such marvellous strides in educational advancement during the last generation, are still cited as backward communities in order to support Mr. Sedgwick's conclusions. Bhadran under the Baroda State, which is the home of several advanced Lewa Kunbi families has attained the maximum proportion of literates during the age periods of 15 to 20; it has returned a proportion of 808 males and 505 females per thousand as literate; and surely Bhadran has many equally progressive compeers among the sister towns of the Kaira Collectorate.

In the above comparison it is to be noted that the figures of Baroda are placed in juxtaposition not against the figures for the whole of the Bombay Presidency but only against those for British Gujarat. The comparison is not unfair; but, at the same time, it has equally to be remembered that British Gujarat had a decided lead by over one full generation over Baroda as regards Educational progress, which has not yet been half a century in age. One sure and unfailing indication of the spread of education in Baroda under its Compulsory Act is the steady and progressive diminution since 1901 in this lead of British Gujarat over Baroda as can be seen for the following table :—

Proportion of literates per mille, aged 5 and over.

	1901			1911			1921		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
British Gujarat	125	227	18	137	234	31	156	254	48
Baroda ..	98	180	9	119	206	24	147	240	47

Compulsory education throughout the State was inaugurated only in 1906-07.

The most conspicuous proof of the success of Compulsory education is afforded by the City of Baroda, where the system of Primary education is naturally most completely organised. With the exception of the three Presidency Towns of Madras (576), Rangoon (473) and Calcutta (451) Baroda City tops the list of all other cities and towns in India, as regards the proportion of its literates. It has returned 405 literates per mille, as against Bangalore with 343, Surat 324, Poona 260, Ahmedabad 242 and Bombay with 241 literates. Gwalior has only 203, Hyderabad (Deccan) 190 and Delhi 161 people per mille able to read and write.

Even as regards English education the progress attained by the City of Baroda is not insignificant. For with the exception of the four Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Bombay, the City of Baroda with its 71 English literates out of 1,000 comes only below the towns of Dacca, Bangalore, Poona and Karachi. The Gujarat towns of Surat and Ahmedabad have only 54 and 34 English literates to show against 71 of Baroda.

As regards the general spread of education, moreover, the Baroda State with its 147 per mille of literates, comes only below Travancore and Cochin among Indian States and Burma among British Provinces. The highest proportion reached among British provinces in India proper is of Delhi Province, with 122, Bengal 104, Madras 98, and Bombay 83. It is scarcely necessary to quote other figures to demonstrate the hollowness of the jibes flung at Compulsory education.

The progress of the library movement recorded during this decennium has also been remarkable. In 1911, there were 275 Libraries which have increased to 628 during the last ten years. The State can now show about 82 substantial library buildings as against 20 in 1911. The number of books has risen from 155,736 to 393,698 and the number of readers has swollen from 36,277 to 62,732. This record of literary progress ought to suffice to give the *quietus* to any disparaging remark about the success of the Compulsory education movement in Baroda.

The effect of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act on the average marriageable age in the Raj as disclosed by the latest Census has also been wholesome. The revelations of the last Census show a decided improvement in the attitude of the masses towards this social evil among the Hindu population. The mean age of the unmarried among males has advanced from 11·3 in 1911 to 11·4 years in 1921 and among females from 6·3 to 7·1 years during this decade. The proportion of males married and widowed up to the age of 5 per mille was 43 in 1891, 27 in 1901, 41 in 1911 and only 10 at the last Census. The respective figures for females of the same age group have been 93, 39, 85 and 15. Of these

the second decade was marked by two seasons of wholesale marriages among the Kadwa Kunbies, in 1901 and 1910, which account for the abnormal lead in the percentage of 1911; but the latest Census results do show a decided improvement in the social ideas of the Hindus in the State. The number of marriages contracted after the age-limits prescribed in the Preventive Act has risen from 6,857 to 10,398 during the last quinquennium; while the ratio of marriages below the prescribed age-limits to the total number of weddings has dwindled from 40 to 25 during the same period. It is also to be remembered that the value of an Act like the Infant Marriage Prevention Act consists not so much in the actual diminution of the prohibited marriages as in its educative effects. It creates a sort of public opinion in favour of adult marriages and its effects are clearly evident in the cultured or regenerate castes, where there has been a distinct advance in the average marriageable age of girls though the lower or artisan classes may yet be suffering from the influence of Brahmanism which they aspire to emulate under a false notion of social hegemony.

The industries in the State continued to suffer from the heavy financial depression and stringent money markets which prevailed in the country throughout the year. There has been a general slump in trade and no new industrial enterprise was in evidence in the State in consequence during this period. Out of the fourteen new Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills however that have been floated no less then eleven have materialised, and of these six actually started their manufacturing work during the year. The large Cement Factory at Dwarka also commenced to produce excellent cement in December 1921, and the prospects of the other concerns are not without promise.

The narrow-gauge system of railways is now being managed by the State since October 1921 and a large Railway Workshop with modern machinery and up-to-date equipment has been erected at the Capital.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR,

DEWAN.

Contents.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A. The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,135·2* square miles. It is divided into five distinct blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. The Southern District of Navsari lies near the mouth of the river Tapti and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate. To the north of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda, containing the capital. Further up and to the north of Ahmedabad lies the district of Kadi, with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur and numerous archæological remains. Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal.

Area and Population.

2. The area and population of the five administrative divisions show considerable variation, as noted in the following table. The figures of population given are according to the latest Census Returns for 1921 :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of towns.	Number of inhabited villages.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	1,922	707,512	19	820
Kadi	3,050	900,578	15	1,036
Navsari	1,810·6	340,372	8	676
Amreli	1,077·4	152,585	4	242
Okhamandal .. .	275·2	25,475	2	41
Total ..	8,135·2	2,126,522	48	2,815

*The excess of 8·2 square miles over the area shown in the last report is due only to a correction of the figure supplied for the Census Report of 1921 by the detailed figures obtained from the Survey and Settlement Department.

Religious Denomination.

3. Out of a total population of over 2 millions, more than four-fifths or 1,742,160 were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered 162,320 or about 8 per cent. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 163,077. The Jains numbered 43,223, the Parsis 7,530 and the Christians 7,421.

Municipalities, Vishistha Panchayats and Village Boards.

4. During the year, there were 11 Municipalities and 33 Vishistha Panchayats, against 11 and 32 in the previous year. These latter combine the functions of Village Boards with some of those of Municipalities. The number of Village Boards was 2,055 as against 2,328 in the previous year

Occupation of the people.

5. By occupation, the population was classed in the Census of 1921, as follows :—

		Per cent.
1.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	66·4
2.	Industry	11·9
3.	Transport	1·3
4.	Trade	6·7
5.	Public Force	1·1
6.	Public Administration	2·0
7.	Professions and Liberal Arts	3·3
8.	Persons living on their income	·6
9.	Domestic service	·3
10.	Insufficiently described occupation	5·9
11.	Unproductive	·5

B. The Central Administration.

(*a*) The Minister.

The Minister, the Amatya and the Naib Dewan.

6. Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., continued as Minister during the year, while Mr. Charles Norman Seddon, I.C.S., who was appointed to the post of

Amatya by His Highness the Maharaja, took up his duties on the 12th of October 1921. The Minister carried on the administration with the assistance of the Amatya and the Naib Dewan. Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Bar.-at-Law, was Naib Dewan during the year except for a short period from 9th February 1922 to 16th April 1922 when Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., acted as Naib Dewan, on Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao being entrusted with the duties performed by Shrimant Sampatrao.

Knighthood for the Minister.

On the 3rd of June 1922, His Majesty the King Emperor of India was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Minister Mr. Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I.

Constitution of the Office.

7. Mr. Umedram J. Mehta, B.A., worked as Political Secretary, while Mr. N. K. Shah, B.A., worked as Chief Assistant to the Ministers till the 8th of January 1922, when on his transfer he was relieved by Mr. G. A. Lele, B.A., who continued to work on that post till the end of the year. Mr. S. R. Shinde, B.A., LL.B., worked as Assistant to the Ministers, Judicial Section, till 20th April 1922 when on his deputation to Europe with the Huzur, Mr. N. B. Padte, M.A., LL.M., was appointed to work in his place and continued there till the end of the year. Mr. K. N. Panimanglore, B.A., worked as Assistant to the Ministers, Development Section, till the 18th of June 1922, when on his deputation to the Revenue Department to gain experience of revenue work, Mr. C. N. Patel, B.A., LL.B., was appointed to work in his place, and continued there till the end of the year.

(b) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Executive Council.

8. At the end of the year the constitution of the Council was made up of the Dewan as President, the Amatya as first Councillor, Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar and G. K. Dandekar as additional Councillors.

Secretary to the Council.

9. The Chief Assistant to the Ministers worked as Secretary to the Council for all the Departments under instructions and directions of the Dewan.

Work of the Council.

10. The Council held 28 meetings as against 22 in the previous year. The total number of subjects considered was 1,125 against 1,486 in the previous year. Of these 1,071 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 54 as against 63 of the previous year. Of the matters disposed of, 793 were cases dealt with by the Council within its own powers, 103 were under powers delegated by His Highness the Maharaja and 175 were submitted to His Highness with its opinion. It may also be mentioned that 3 matters were referred back to the Council by His Highness as against 3 in the previous year.

(c) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Legislative Council.

11. The Legislative Council or the Dhara Sabha is composed of 26 members, including the President of the Assembly—the Dewan. The Membership is distributed as follows :—

The President	1
Ex-officio Members	5
Official Nominated Members	6
Non-official (Nominated)	4
Elected Members	10
	26

** The only change in the constitution is that the Varisht Court Government Pleader who was one of the Non-official members nominated by Government is now an Ex-Office member.

12. There were two sessions of the Dhara Sabha during the year. The first session was held on the 26th of January 1922 when 24 members were present. The popular members as usual asked questions and moved a number of resolutions, the majority of which related to the expansion of the Dhara Sabha, to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on grounds of temperance and to the repeal of the Press Act. The Bill regarding the amendment in the Stamp Act was taken up for discussion. The Legal Remembrancer explained the difference between the existing definition of 'Transfer' and the new definition in the Bill.

Work done.

The next Bill for discussion was the Insolvency Bill which was considered and unanimously passed as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. Kalidas Narandas, an Elected Member, asked for permission to introduce a Bill for preventing the sale of liquor. After a hot and lively discussion, the Darkhast was disallowed.

The second sitting was held on the 20th of July 1922 when 20 members were present. The Elected members congratulated the Dewan, who is the President of the Dhara Sabha, on his being created a KNIGHT by His Majesty the King Emperor. The President in opening the session made an impressive speech which set at rest the many misgivings as regards the management of State Railways and the measures

adopted to combat the activities of dacoits, which had arisen in the minds of the elected members, as exhibited by a number of questions and resolutions on those points.

The Legal Remembrancer introduced the Bill to amend the Municipal Act and the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code. He explained the necessity of amending the Bills and asked for postponement of consideration of the Bills, which was granted by the President.

The next Bill taken up for discussion was the one providing for the registration of marriages and divorces taking place in the Baroda State. The Bill met with a certain amount of opposition but was finally accepted and referred to a Select Committee.

Foreign Legislation.

13. The Legal Remembrancer, as usual, kept himself in touch with Foreign Legislation, especially that of British India and submitted a report to Government with recommendations for adopting some of the measures of British India in our State.

(d) THE KHATA NIHAY SADAR ADALAT.

Khata Nihay Sadar Adalat

14. The Khata Nihay Sadar Adalat Appeal Bench which generally consists of the Legal Remembrancer, Secretary to His Highness and one or more additional members appointed by His Highness the Maharaja from time to time, hears appeals against the decisions of the different Heads of Departments, the Minister and the Council in certain administrative matters and submits such cases to the Huzur for orders with its opinion.

15. The following table shows the work done by the Bench in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Year.	Arrears in the beginning of the year.	New appeals.	Total.	Appeals disposed of.	Arrears at the end. of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920-21	149	180	329	154	175
1921-22	175	189	364	245	119

Work done.

16. During the year, 48 appeals were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench and 17 appeals of the last year had remained undisposed of, pending orders from the Huzur, making a total of 65 appeals to be disposed of by the Huzur during the year. Out of this total of 65 appeals, 54 were disposed of by the Huzur, leaving 11 for disposal at the end of the year. In 34 appeals, the opinion of the Bench was confirmed.

(e) The Huzur Nayaya Sabha.

Constitution of the Sabha.

17. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State, though in a few cases appeals to the Huzur are provided for against the decisions of the Varisht Court; besides the power of revising the decision of any Court has been reserved to His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness is advised in the exercise of the appellate and the revisional power by a Sabha (Committee) composed of not less than three members. The

Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under consideration and the Huzur Kamdar are usually members of the Sabha; but when the offices of the Legal Remembrancer and the Huzur Kamdar are held by one individual, either Naib Dewan or one of the retired Judges of the Varisht Court sits on the Sabha.

Preliminary Procedure.

18. There is nothing special about the procedure with regard to appeals. Some of them come directly and some on the certificates of the Varisht Court. As regards the petitions inviting the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Huzur, the procedure is that on receipt of such a petition, the Legal Remembrancer, if he thinks that there are *prima facie* grounds for revising the judgment of the Varisht Court, submits a Tippan to the Huzur, with a recommendation to that effect. If the Huzur accepts the recommendation the petition is admitted and the case is taken in revision.

How the Sabha works.

19. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha hold their session four times in a year and generally continue to work till the cases ready for hearing are disposed of. As now direct criminal appeals are provided for in some cases the Sabha has to work oftener. The Sabha give a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender their advice. The following statement shows the work done by the Appeal Bench during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Nature of cases.	Arrears of the last year.		New files.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals—								
(*a*) Civil	25	48	28	23	5	17	48	54
(*b*) Criminal ..	4	7	9	14	6	7	7	14
Extraordinary applications—								
(*a*) Civil	7	8	19	20	18	12	8	16
(*b*) Criminal ..	4	3	30	29	31	26	3	6
Total ..	40	66	86	86	60	62	66	90

Out of the 54 civil appeals that remained pending at the end of the year, 22 were ready for hearing, 18 were not ready owing to non-service of summons; the papers of 8 cases are under print; and 6 were pending orders of the Huzur. As regards the criminal appeals, 6 were ready for hearing, 6 were not ready owing to non-service of summons, 1 was pending orders of the Huzur and one was pending the opinion of the Sabha. 22 extraordinary applications (16 civil and 6 criminal) were pending as postponements had been applied for.

(*f*) THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

Personnel.

20. Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., continued to work as Huzur Kamdar till he was relieved by Mr. G. K. Dandekar

B.A., LL.B., on 20th June 1922, who continued to work till the end of the year.

Collation Branch.

21. The Collation of the Huzur Orders Branch was taken out from the Huzur Kamdar's Office and put under Mr. G. A. Lele, B.A., the Chief Assistant to the Ministers.

C. The Palace.

His Highness' tour in the Raj and outside.

22. His Highness the Maharaja who had gone to Europe for the benefit of his health returned by S.S. *Macedonia* which reached Bombay on the 12th of November 1921. His Highness, after a halt for a day in Bombay at the Jaya Mahal Palace, came to Baroda by a special train in the morning of the 14th of November 1921.

After his return to Baroda His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Dewan left for Delhi on the 26th of November 1921 on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Reading and returned to Baroda on the 4th of December 1921.

On the 11th of December 1921, His Highness accompanied by the Dewan left for Dwarka with a view to see the local conditions and for performing the opening ceremony of the Dwarka Cement Factory. His Highness after coming to Dwarka paid also a flying visit to Beyt. On his way back, His Highness, availing himself of the invitation extended to him, visited Porebunder. His Highness arrived there on the 15th of December 1921 and was given a hearty welcome. After a short stay, His Highness reached Amreli on the 17th of December 1921, and saw the local conditions and granted audience to the local officers, Panchayat members, Patels, Matadars, &c. His Highness returned to Baroda on the 19th of December 1921.

On the 15th of January 1922 His Highness paid a casual visit to Bombay and returned to Baroda after a stay of five days.

His Highness left Baroda on the 27th January 1922 for Dabka on the usual Shikar excursion of Pig Sticking, where the Resident at Baroda, other European Officers of the Camp and some officers of the State had gone ahead to enjoy the Shikar and returned to Baroda on the 29th of January 1922.

His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by Dr. Jivraj, Captain Magbool Hussain, A.D.C. and Mr. V. G. Pendse, Assistant Secretary, left Baroda on the 30th of March 1922 and went to Bombay by a special train en route to Europe. His Highness and party sailed for Europe on the 1st of April 1922 on board the mail steamer S.S. *Narkunda.*

Visits

23. Among the eminent personages who visited Baroda may be noted :—

1. Their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani Saheb of Cooch Behar.
2. Maharawal Shri Raje Saheb of Dharampur.
3. Shrimant Tararaj Rani Saheb of Dewas (Senior Branch).
4. Shrimant Yuvaradni Tarabai Saheb of Kolhapur.
5. His Holiness Shrimat Shankaracharya Shri Shantyananda Saraswati ofSharda Pitha (Dwarka).

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

24. The most important event of the year was the visit paid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., to Baroda in the course of his Indian Tour which com-

menced in November 1921 and terminated in March 1922. The Laxmi Vilas Palace was placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness for residence during his stay here which extended for two days, *viz.*, the 23rd and 24th November 1921. Mr. C. N. Seddon, Amatya, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Khangi Karbhari, and Captain K. N. Panemanglor, A.D.C., were appointed as Special Duty officers to look after the comfort of the Royal party during the period of their stay in Baroda. His Royal Highness was accompanied by—

1. The Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Chief of Staff.
2. Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household.
3. Sir G. F. deMontmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary.
4. Colonel-on-the-Staff R. B. Worgan, C.V.O., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
5. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., C.V.O., Private Secretary to His Royal Highness.
6. Captain Dudley North, C.M.G.. C.V.O., R.N., Equerry.
7. Captain the Hon'ble Piers Legh, M.V.O., O.B.E., Equerry.
8. Lieutenant the Hon'ble B. A. A. Ogilvy, M.C., Equerry.
9. Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E., I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer.
10. Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Harvey, M.V.O., M.C., Assistant Military Secretary.

11. Surgeon Commander A. C. W. Newport, M.V.O., R.N., Personal Medical Officer to His Royal Highness.
12. H.A.F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Chief Secretary.
13. D. Petrie, Esq.. C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., I.P., Police Officer.
14. Captain E. D. Metcalfe, M.C., A.D.C.
15. Captain F. S. Poynder, M.V.O., M.C., A.D.C.
16. Lieutenant Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., R.N., A.D.C.

Arrival.

His Royal Highness arrived at Baroda by special train from Bombay at 8-30 A.M. on the 23rd November. As soon as His Royal Highness alighted from his saloon on the platform of the station, he was received by His Highness the Maharaja, when a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery and the Guard of Honour of Baroda Troops, drawn up at the south end of the platform, presented arms. His Highness introduced the Resident and Maharaj-Kumar Dhairyashilrao to His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness then inspected the Guard of Honour of State Troops. When the inspection was over the Resident introduced the Officer Commanding at Baroda and his Staff as also his own Staff to His Royal Highness. Thereafter he introduced the nobles and high officials of the State present at the station.

Departure from the Railway Station to the City.

His Royal Highness and party then left the station. On his approaching the steps of the porch the escort furnished by the guards gave the Royal Salute. His Royal

Highness and party then started for the Laxmi Vilas Palace in Royal Carriages in the following order :—

(1) Royal Barouche :—

(1) H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
(2) His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(3) Military Secretary.
(4) Maharaj-Kumar Dhairyashilrao.

Two A.D.Cs. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales rode behind the carriage.

(2) 1st Landau :—

(1) Lord Cromer.
(2) The Resident.
(3) Equerry.
(4) Police Officer Mr. Petrie.

(3) 2nd Landau :—

(1) Comptroller of Household.
(2) Chief Secretary.
(3) Equerry.
(4) Assistant Military Secretary.

(4) 3rd Landau :—

(1) Private Secretary.
(2) Medical Officer Lt.-Col. O'Kinealy.
(3) Equerry.
(4) A.D.C. Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The troops lining the route presented Arms and the Baroda Boy Scouts stationed on the open ground facing the Chamrajendra Road saluted when the Royal procession passed. The grounds of the Laxmi Vilas Palace were lined by the men of the 98th Indian Infantry and they too presented arms to His Royal Highness when the Royal Barouche passed by them. On the arrival of His Royal Highness at the Palace, the Guard of Honour of the 98th Indian Infantry drawn up near the main porch of the Palace presented Arms and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was again fired by the State Artillery located on the open ground to the east of the Palace.

Presentation of Arms, etc.

On alighting from his carriage, His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident inspected the Guard of Honour of the 98th Infantry. His Highness then conducted His Royal Highness into the Red Room of the Palace. After all had taken their seats, His Royal Highness introduced the Chief of the Staff, and the principal members of his Suite to His Highness. After a few minutes' conversation His Highness took leave of His Royal Highness and departed for his residence. On the occasion of his departure, the Guard of Honour of the 98th Infantry and the men of the same lining the Palace grounds presented arms to His Highness as he passed.

Inspection of the Guard of Honour.

At 9-15 A.M. on the same day, a deputation consisting of Shrimant Sardar Ramchandrarao N. Ambegaokar, Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, Mr. A. M. Masani and Shrimant Chintamanrao N. Muzumdar called at the Laxmi Vilas Palace to enquire after His Royal Highness' health.

Deputation to enquire after H. R. H.'s health.

They were received by Mr. Montmorency, the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness, Col. Worgan, Military Secretary and Lt. the Hon'ble B. A. A. Ogilvy, Equerry to His Royal Highness, and were taken to the Hathi Hall where chairs were provided for them. The receiving officers sat on one side and the members of the deputation on the other. After the exchange of the customary civilities on both sides, garlands, boquets, lavender, Attar and Pan were given to them by the Chief Secretary. The deputation then took leave and rose to depart. The ceremonies observed on the occasion of the arrival were repeated at their departure.

Programme of formal visit.

At 10-30 A.M. the same day, His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Resident and the Minister and the leading nobles and high Officers of the State paid a formal visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. On this occasion, the following programme was observed :—

Reception of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Baroda.

At 10-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1921, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a visit from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

A senior officer of the Prince of Wales' Staff, the First Assistant to the Resident, and an Equerry or Aide-de-Camp will start from His Royal Highness' residence by car at 10-45 A.M. for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his Palace (Nazar Bag).

His Highness will be accompanied by the Resident at Baroda and by the Minister and the principal nobles and

officials of the State, the entire retinue not exceeding 12 in number.

On alighting from his car, His Highness will be met by an Equerry or Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, who, with the deputation, will lead him up the steps. The Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff will receive His Highness at the top of the steps and conduct His Highness to the Reception Room.

His Royal Highness will receive His Highness within the Reception Room at a distance of one pace from the threshold and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident, and, beyond him, the Minister and His Highness' nobles and officials according to their rank.

On the left of His Royal Highness will sit the Officers of His Royal Highness' staff and the Resident's staff in order of precedence.

After a short conversation, the Minister and the nobles and officials accompanying His Highness will, if His Royal Highness so commands, be introduced to His Royal Highness by the Resident, and will offer *nazars* of five gold mohurs each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* will be given by His Royal Highness to the Gaekwar, by a senior Officer of His Royal Highness' staff to His Highness' Minister and the three principal members of His Highness' suite ; and by the Assistant to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness to the others.

The ceremonies at the Gaekwar's departure will be the same as those observed at His Highness' arrival.

During the interview the State band will play outside His Royal Highness' residence.

A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up in front of the residence of His Royal Highness, and will salute His Highness on arrival and departure.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of the Gaekwar.

Full Dress Uniform (cloth) will be worn.

Details of reception.

At this reception Shrimant Maharaj-Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwad was present. He was seated next to the right of the Resident. His Highness introduced him to His Royal Highness, when he rose and bowed to His Royal Highness. He was garlanded and given Attar, Pan, &c., by His Royal Highness.

At the Durbar, His Royal Highness and His Highness sat on a silver sofa.

Return visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and its programme.

At 11 A.M. the same day, His Royal Highness returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja at the Nazar Bag Palace. The Durbar for the purpose was held in the Durbar Hall on the 1st floor of the said Palace, where a silver sofa was placed on a dais for His Royal Highness and His Highness. The programme followed on the occasion was as under :—

"Return visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Baroda."

At 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1921, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will return the visit of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

A deputation consisting of the four principal officers of the Baroda State will wait on His Royal Highness at the Laxmi Vilas Palace at 10-45 A.M. precisely to conduct His Royal Highness to the Gaekwar's Palace (Nazar Bag).

His Royal Highness will leave his residence at 10-55 A.M., under the Royal Salute of 31 guns fired by His Highness the Gaekwar's Artillery, and attended by the members of his Staff.

The Gaekwar, accompanied by the Resident, will receive His Royal Highness, as His Royal Highness alights from the motor car at His Highness' palace and will conduct him to the Reception Room and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Prince of Wales will sit the officers of His Royal Highness' staff and the Resident's staff in order of precedence.

On the left of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident, and, beyond him, the Minister and such of His Highness' Nobles and Officials as are entitled to a seat in Durbar, according to their rank.

After a short conversation, the Minister and those of the Gaekwar's Nobles and Officials who are entitled to the honour, will, if His Royal Highness so commands, be presented to His Royal Highness, by the Resident and will offer *nazars* of five gold mohurs each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview *itr* and *pan* will be presented by the Gaekwar to His Royal Highness, to the Chief of Staff, to the Resident, to the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household and to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness; and by His Highness' Minister to the other British Officers present.

The ceremonies which attended His Royal Highness' arrival will be repeated at His Royal Highness' departure.

The Gaekwar's troops will line the approach to His Highness' Palace and will salute as His Royal Highness passes. A Guard of Honour of His Highness' troops will be drawn up at the Palace, and will salute His Royal Highness on his arrival and departure.

A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Royal Highness.

Full Dress Uniform (cloth) will be worn."

Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilrao was present at this Durbar also. He sat next to the Resident to the left below the dais. He was introduced by His Highness to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Visit to the Cantonment.

At 1 P.M. the same day His Royal Highness proceeded to the Cantonment and inspected the 98th Indian Infantry. Later on, he lunched at the Residency, where Mr. L. M. Crump, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Resident, had invited His Highness and the principal ladies and gentlemen of the station to meet His Royal Highness.

Garden Party on the Moti Bag grounds.

At 5 P.M. on the same day a garden party was held on the Moti Bag grounds in honour of His Royal Highness to which the mem, bers of His Royal Highness' suite-the Resident, his staff, the European officers, ladies and gentlemen of the Camp and the principal Sardars, officers,

and citizens of the State were invited. The following officers and gentlemen were presented to His Royal Highness at the Garden Party :—

1. General Nissen.
2. Colonel J. Devine.
3. Colonel N. G. Shinde.
4. Major M. M. Hakim.
5. Major D. V. Dharkar.
6. Mr. R. R. Kothawala.
7. Mr. Maganlal H. Kantawala.
8. Shrimant Sheth Haribhakti.
9. Thakore of Bhaderwa.
10. Thakore of Sanore.
11. Mr. N. S. Sindhe.
12. Mr. B. A. Ghadge.
13. Mr. V. A. Gaekwad.
14. Mr. B. S. Bartake.
15. Mr. Navalshanker M. Mehta.
16. Rajkumar Prithvisinhji Varma of Suket.
17. Khan Bahadur Jamadar Yusafali.
18. Thakore of Miyagam.

At the conclusion of the formal presentation, His Royal Highness shook hands with a number of ladies and gentlemen who were present on the occasion.

State Banquet in the Durbar Hall.

At 8-30 the same evening a State Banquet was held in the Durbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The guests included

the members of His Royal Highness' suite, the Resident, his. 1st Assistant, a few officers of the 98th Infantry stationed in the Baroda Camp, the leading European and Indian officers of the State with the ladies of their families and the Chief Press Representatives accompanying the Royal party. The Hall was most effectively and tastefully decorated and during the Banquet the State Band and a concert of Indian Musicians played alternately.

His Highness the Maharaja's speech.

After dessert, His Highness the Maharaja proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor in the following speech :—

" YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now my very pleasant duty to ask you to join me in honouring the toast of His Majesty the King Emperor.

In India, loyalty to the Sovereign is at once a jealously guarded tradition and a religious precept.

Indeed, among the Princes of India and the people of their States, loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Majesty is a deep-rooted instinct. My State has been a faithful ally of the Crown since the days when my ancestor ratified his first engagements with the British Representatives. Whatever developments may now arise from the Indian reforms inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught last year, no change can ever come in the feelings with which we regard the Crown and the British connection. We remember with gratitude King George's heartening message of hope to all who live in this great continent.

Rejoicing that it has fallen to our lot to share the fortunes of the mighty Empire over which His Majesty rules, and glorying in the triumph with which it has pleased the God

of Battles to crown His Majesty's arms, we pray with fervour that long life, health and prosperity may be vouchsafed to His Majesty.

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, His Majesty the King Emperor."

After His Majesty's health was drunk most enthusiastically, His Highness proposed the health of the guest of the evening, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the following words :—

" LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I rise to invite you to join me in drinking the health of my honoured guest—whose presence here to-night fills us all with such immense pleasure—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales forty-five years ago, His Royal Highness' august grandfather, King Edward of happy memory, did me the honour of visiting me here in Baroda when he came to India as Prince of Wales. It is but natural, therefore, that the fact that I am the first of the Princes of India to have the privilege of entertaining His Royal Highness on this his first visit to the Empire of India is to me personally a matter of intense pride and gratification.

His Royal Highness, in all his many-sided activities both in peace and in war, has shown that he is the happy possessor of gifts which are as priceless as they are Royal. The great self-governing dominions have acclaimed him as an ambassador of the Empire ; those who fought with him in the great war have hailed him as a true comrade ; the sick, the suffering and the poor, know well with what sympathy and loving kindness he has striven on their behalf. His Majesty the King-Emperor, in a memorable speech delivered in London on his return from his visit to India as Princes of Wales, emphasised the enormous

value of sympathy and insight to the Ruler. We in India rejoice in the knowledge that, whatever may be the problems of the future which His Royal Highness may be called upon to deal with, he has proved that he possesses the wisdom, human sympathy and insight, so necessary to their adequate solution.

The alliance of my State with the Crown is now a hundred years old, and I am proud to acknowledge the courtesy and fairness with which, through that long period, the British Government have treated Baroda. Naturally, there have been occasional differences as to the interpretation of our various engagements, but these differences have mostly been removed by patient and friendly discussion. There are still some important matters outstanding, but if the orders of the Government of India which we have received in the last year or two, and for which we are grateful, are an indication of what we may expect in the future I have no doubt that our point of view will be most sympathetically considered.

We are proud indeed that Your Royal Highness was able to accept my invitation to visit me here in my capital. The fortunes of my State and my House have from the beginning been so closely linked with the British Empire that I need scarcely assure Your Royal Highness of the sincerity of the pleasure with which I regard your presence here this evening.

I trust that Your Royal Highness will experience, both here and throughout your tour, an ever increasing happiness, and that Peace and Prosperity may ever crown your days.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I pray you to join in drinking to the long life, health and prosperity of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The toast having been honoured by all present with the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality, His Royal Highness spoke as follows :—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech.

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am very grateful to Your Highness for the warm and courteous manner in which you have proposed my health. I shall take away from Baroda the kindliest recollections of Your Highness' hospitality.

I have long looked forward to visit in their own States, surrounded by their ancestral dignities, the Princes of India to whose loyalty and devotion the Crown and the Empire are so indebted; and my visit to Baroda is of special interest to me because here I follow in the footsteps of my grandfather, King Edward, who visited this State as Prince of Wales in 1875, and had the felicity of hearing the loyal sentiments expressed by Your Highness on that occasion and of enjoying the warm welcome which you are extending to me now.

The connection of the Baroda State with the British Crown has been long and honourable. Since the first definitive Treaty concluded in 1805, Your Highness' State has been associated with the British administration by the closest of ties. The British Empire will not forget in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny the young Gaekwar Khande Rao stood staunchly by the British and helped to maintain peace and security in Gujerat. This tradition has been nobly followed by Your Highness; and Your Highness may look with pride on the record of the aid rendered by your State in the Great War.

It gives me pleasure to think that this long and honourable connection with the British Crown has brought advantages in its train for the Baroda State. Assured of protection from

external troubles by your ties with the British Government, Your Highness' people have been enabled to gather and enjoy the fruits of peace. On several occasions in the past, the Government of India have afforded assistance in building up the institutions of the Baroda State. The enlightened policy of Your Highness has now perfected an advanced and orderly system of administration based on British models. Under these wise provisions the progress and welfare of Your Highness' subjects is the first care of the Ruler; and Your Highness' people are fortunate that you have long been spared to reign over them and show your keen and enlightened personal interest in all matters which affect their well-being; as a result the departments of Your Highness' Government have attained a standard of efficiency which is worthy of the position occupied in India by the Baroda State and which has few, if any, counterparts in other Indian States. I trust that Your Highness' subjects will long enjoy your fostering care.

I shall retain the most pleasant impressions of Baroda—the first Indian State which I have visited in the course of my tour—and of the wonderful sights which I have seen here. I have but one regret and that is that my stay with Your Highness must necessarily be so short; but short as it is, it has enabled me to strengthen and revive the ties which bind your House and mine; and the most pleasant of my Baroda memories will be the pleasure which I have experienced in making the closer acquaintance of Your Highness.

Before I close, I should like to make a personal announcement which will, I trust, be of personal interest to you all. I have to-day received a cable from His Majesty the King Emperor to say that my sister has been betrothed to Lord Lascelles. Throughout her life and mine this event will be

associated with the first day of my visit to Baroda, the first Indian State which I have had the pleasure of seeing.

I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of Baroda His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar."

His Highness' thanks.

His Highness the Maharaja thanked His Royal Highness and other guests present for the cordial manner in which his health was drunk. His Highness said:—

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to thank you, Your Royal Highness, for the extremely gracious terms in which you have proposed my health, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have responded. I thank you all very much.

We people in India very well know what difficulties are experienced in settling the marriage of a daughter, and hence we receive this news of the betrothal of H. R. H. the Princess with blissful joy. I trust you will all join with me in wishing the Royal betrothal to be ever bright and happy."

Illuminations and display of fire-works.

After dinner, His Royal Highness and His Highness the Maharaja proceeded in a motor car through the Palace gardens and the principal thoroughfares of the city to see the illuminations which had been made in His Royal Highness' honour. After viewing these illuminations, they returned to the palace grounds and proceeded to the special stand erected within the compound, where they, along with the other guests, witnessed a fine display of fire-works.

Next morning, *i.e.*, on Thursday, the 24th November 1921, His Royal Highness proceeded in a motor car to the Makarpura Palace and thence went with His Highness the Maharaja to Sunderpura where Cheeta hunt and Buck-shooting had been arranged. His Royal Highness witnessed the hunt which was very successful and also shot a deer with his own rifle. His Royal Highness returned to Baroda at about 11 A.M., and at 1 P.M. lunched at the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

Cheeta Hunt and Buck-shooting.

His Royal Highness left for Udaipur by a special train at 2-15 P.M. the same day. The departure was private. His Highness the Maharaja was present at the Railway Station to bid farewell to His Royal Highness and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery to announce His Royal Highness' departure.

Departure for Udaipur.

It is a source of gratification to His Highness' Government that the endeavours made by them for the comfort of the Royal visitor during his stay at this Capital were crowned with success and were deemed satisfactory by His Royal Highness, who sent the following telegram to His Highness immediately after his departure from Baroda :—

Acknowledgments by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

"On leaving Your Highness' State, I hasten to convey to you my warm thanks for your hospitality and for the splendid arrangements which Your Highness made to render my visit most enjoyable, and I take away the most pleasant memories of my stay at Baroda, and it has given me the keenest satisfaction to have renewed my acquaintance with Your Highness."

Later on, His Royal Highness addressed the following letter to His Highness confirming the above telegram:—

"MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

In continuation of my telegram I am writing to Your Highness to thank you again for all you did to make my stay at Baroda so enjoyable. It was my first visit to an Indian State; and I was more than charmed with all I saw. Your Highness had spared no effort to make me comfortable in every way and to think of all that was likely to interest and amuse me. It was only towards the close of my visit that I realized that Your Highness had returned specially from Europe to entertain me and that at Baroda you had vacated your own palace in order to accommodate me and my staff. I have carried away most pleasant recollections of my conversations with Your Highness and of your splendid hospitality.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself.

Your Highness' sincere friend,
(Sd.) EDWARD P."

Formal courtesies on occasions of social ceremonials.

25. The formal courtesies of presentation of "Poshaks," &c., were extended to—

1. Shrimant Shankaracharya Shri Shantyananda Saraswati of Sharda Peth on the occasion of his visit to Baroda.
2. Daughter-in-law and grand-daughter of Shrimant Sardar Laxman Gauda Appasaheb Basan Prabhusardesai of Wantmuri (District Belgaon).

3. Shrimati Yuvaradni Tarabai Saheb of Kolhapur on her visit to Baroda.
4. Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar on the occasion of her visit to Baroda in January 1922.
5. Her Highness the Maharani Tarabai Saheb of Dewas and her sister (senior branch).
6. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa on the occasion of his sister's marriage.
7. Shrimant Captain Ranjitsinghji of Dewagad Baria on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter.
8. Poshaks with bags of Tilgul were sent to different Princes on the auspicious occasion of the Makar Sankrant.
9. Shrimati Khasibai Saheb Jadhav of Malegaon on her visit to Baroda.

Condolence

26. On the sad occasion of the death of H.H. the Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur and (2) the death of the father of Shrimant Maharaja Lakhadhirji Vaghaji Thakor Saheb of Morvi, Dukhavataswere sent.

Honours.

27. Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilaro was awarded a gold medal of "Raj Vallabha," while Mr. C. N. Seddon was awarded gold medal of "Udayaditya Mandal" as a mark of appreciation of his able and meritorious services Similarly R. B. Ganesh Balvant Ambegaokar and Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar were awarded gold medals of "Arunaditya Mandal" for meritorious services. Sheth Nyalchand Lallubhai was given a gold medal of "Datar Mandal" for his handsome gift of Rs. 1,41,000 for opening a splendid and well-equipped hospital

at Patan while Sheth Ujamshinh Pitamberdàs was the recipient of a similar gold medal for his liberal gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for opening an Ayurvedic School at Patan. Amin Tulsibhai Bakorbhai was awarded the honour of "Chhatri Mashal" with an annuity of Rs. 96 for his useful public service and Major Bhausaheb Gaekwad was honoured with a gold medal of "Raj Ratna." Messrs. V. R. Talvalker, M. M. Fredilis and Abdul Latif Kazi received presents of cash.

Notable incidents.

28. Among the notable incidents that took place during the year, the following may be noted:—

(1) The auspicious wedding of Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilrao Bhausaheb took place on the 16th of March 1922.

(2) The auspicious wedding of Shrimant Laxmidevi, the grand-daughter of H.H. the Maharaja, with H.H. the Chief of Savantwadi took place on 30th of April 1922.

(3) The opening ceremony of "Shrimant Damajirao Dharmashala" was performed by His Highness the Maharaja.

D. Relations with the British Government and the Indian States.

Foreign relations

29. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the neighbouring and other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office and continued to be cordial and satisfactory as usual.

Extradition.

30. Arrangements relating to the extradition of criminals to and from the British districts and the Indian States continued to work

satisfactorily as hitherto. There also continued to be an effective co-operation in Police matters between the State on the one hand and the surrounding British districts and Indian States on the other.

Postal arrangements.

31. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities to enable them to provide additional Post Offices and letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of Post Offices and letter-boxes was 1,023 (256+767) at the close of the official year, as against 1,016 (255+761) at the end of the previous year.

Arrangements regarding foreign correspondence relating to the Amreli Division.

32. Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Assistant Resident at Amreli, it was arranged that all foreign correspondence relating to the Amreli division, except in cases wherein reciprocal arrangements for direct correspondence between the Baroda State and the States and Thanas in the Kathiawad Agency existed, should in future be addressed to the Resident through the Minister of the State.

Appearance by the Minister before the Indian Fiscal Commission and before the Chamber of Princes.

33. In their Resolution No. 5910, dated the 7th October 1921, in the Department of Commerce, the Government of India appointed a Commission known as the Indian Fiscal Commission to examine with reference to all the interests concerned, the tariff policy of the Government of India including the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference. In connection with the appointment of the said Commission, the Government of India invited the opinion of His Highness' Government on the general questions involved in the inquiry entrusted to that body. In response

to this invitation, His Highness' Government forwarded a note containing their views on the points under investigation by the Commissioner. Subsequently on the 27th March 1922, the Minister appeared before the Commission and gave oral evidence on the lines of the note referred to above. On the same date he appeared on behalf of 31 other States who had authorised him for the purpose and gave evidence on their behalf on the lines of a separate Memorandum prepared for the Chamber of Princes by a Committee of Ministers and others appointed by the Chamber. The most important point both in the note containing the views of the Baroda Government and in the Memorandum of Ministers and others was the claim of the Indian States to participate in the proceeds of sea-customs levied at British Indian ports in proportion to the quantities of goods imported into the States through these ports. On this question, however, the Commission declined to record any evidence on the ground that it did not fall within their terms of reference. The subject is therefore expected to be separately discussed by the Chamber of Princes with the Government of India.

Conference of Police Officers

34. On the 11th May 1922, a large and very representative Conference of Police Officers of North Gujerat and adjacent districts and States was held at Baroda to concert measures for dealing with the professional armed gangs which were then operating over a very wide area in North Gujerat including the Kadi district of this State, Kathiawad, Cutch, Sindh and borders of Rajputana. The Conference was opened by the Resident at Baroda and the Police Commissioner, Baroda, presided over its deliberations. As a result of the measures devised at this Conference and the one subsequently held at the Baroda Residency on the 5th September 1922, a large number of dacoits have been arrested and the situation

brought under control. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to all those British Agency and Indian States Officers whose cordial co-operation has been instrumental in restoring security to the area affected.

Reciprocal arrangements regarding the supply of information in Excise Revenue and Statistics matters.

35. A reciprocal arrangement was entered into between the (1) Customs and Excise and (2) Inland Revenue Departments in London on the one hand and His Highness' Government on the other, through the Government of India, for the exchange of information relating to the various forms of taxation dealt with by the two Departments mentioned above. The State Revenue and Excise Departments and the Director of Statistics have been authorized to correspond direct with the Heads of the London Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments for the reciprocal supply of the information referred to.

Record of heavy rainfall to be urgently communicated to Simla Meteorological Station

36. It was pointed out by the Government of India, that it happened at times that some parts of the country received as much as 10 inches of rain, of which no mention appeared in the daily weather report because the fall was local and occurred at a place not included in the list of stations which at present send daily telegrams to the Director-General of Observatories. They accordingly suggested that all rain-gauge stations at district head-quarters other than those which already send daily weather telegrams should send an urgent telegram to the Meteorological Office at Simla whenever a fall of five inches or over was recorded in any place in the district concerned.

His Highness' Government agreed to the suggestion and instructed the Medical Officers at Naosari, Mehsana and

Amreli to send urgent telegrams to the Meteorological office at Simla whenever such heavy falls were recorded in the rain-gauge stations maintained in their respective districts.

Mutual surrender of offenders by the Gwalior and the Baroda State.

37. A reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the Gwalior Government and this State regarding the mutual surrender of offenders in respect of offences enumerated in Schedule I of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903. It has been agreed in connection with this arrangement that communications in extradition matters may be addressed direct by the Political Member, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior, to the Political Secretary, Huzur Political Office, Baroda, and that *prima facie* evidence of guilt should be furnished together with an English abstract thereof in all cases, whether the offender whose surrender was required was a subject of the Baroda of Gwalior State or whether he was a British subject or a subject of another Indian State.

Extradition of offenders between the Indore and the Baroda State

38. The question of the mutual extradition of offenders as between Baroda and the States or Central India other than Gwalior (which has now been separated from the Central India Agency) was also under correspondence during the year. In the course of this correspondence, the Indore State agreed to enter into the proposed reciprocal arrangement with this State and to follow *mutatis mutandis* the procedure laid down under the Indian Extradition Act (XV of 1903). The arrangement came into force from the 1st August 1922. The final replies of the other States of Central India in regard to the proposed arrangement are still awaited.

Reciprocal arrangement with the Kathiawad States in the surrender and disposal of Mudamal.

39. During the year under report, a reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the States and areas under the Kathiawad Agency on the one hand and the Baroda State on the other for (1) the provisional surrender of Mudamal for purposes of identification at the expense of the demanding authority, and (2) for the final disposal of Mudamal which has been so surrendered, in case any offenders are put on their trial in respect of the same. The arrangement is to be on the same lines as those of the existing one between the Baroda State and the adjoining British districts.

Joint Izara system for plying a boat from Chandod to Tilakwada

40. His Highness' Government used to give contracts for running a boat from Tilakwada to Sinor *via* Chandod, whereas the right of giving a contract for plying a boat from Chandod was claimed by the Rana of Mandwa. As the independent exercise by each party of its rights in the matter was found to result in a conflict of authority and possible loss of revenue to the other a compromise on the following lines was effected in 1920 without prejudice to the merits of the case, *viz.*, that a joint Izara or contract should be given of the right to ply a time-boat from Chandod to Tilakwada every year; that one year the auction of the Izaras should be held by the Vahivatdar of Chandod at the Chabutra of the Mandwa State and that the next year it should be held by the Manager of Mandwa at the Chabutra of the Baroda State and the proceeds of the Izara should be shared equally by the two parties. The two years' period for which this arrangement was arrived at having expired, it was agreed to continue the arrangement in force for a further period of two years.

Mutual publication of notifications relating to heinous offences and dacoities arranged with Kathiawad Agency.

41. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, having agreed to publish all notifications received from the Baroda Police relating to the commission of heinous offences and dacoities and robberies, free of charge in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, His Highness' Government have likewise agreed to publish in their State Gazette (Adnyapatrika) free of charge, similar notices, &c., issued by the Kathiawad Agency. The notices intended for publication are to be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Baroda State, and the Superintendent of Police, Kathiawad Agency, Rajkot, respectively.

Memorandum by the Alembic Company to the Government of Bombay

42. Last year, His Highness' Government had forwarded to the Government of Bombay through the Residency a Memorandum submitted by the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Ltd., Baroda, setting forth the disadvantages under which that Company was labouring in the matter of import into the Presidency of Bombay of rectified and denatured spirits and all other spirituous preparation including what are technically known as "foreign liquors" manufactured by the Company.

The requests made in the Memorandum submitted by the Alembic Chemical Company were :—

(*a*) That rectified and denatured spirits and all other spirits and spirituous preparations manufactured in the Company's factory at Baroda and imported into the Bombay Presidency should be treated in the same way as similar products manufactured in British India, the notifications of the Government

of Bombay, dated 11th January 1870, under which Baroda is treated as foreign territory for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, being cancelled.

(*b*) that arrangements should be made with the Baroda Government for the collection of duty on articles sent by the Company to British India in order to enable the despatch of goods to any part of India without loss of time and money; or that, in the alternative, a bonded warehouse should be provided at Baroda within British jurisdiction and arrangements made with the Baroda Residency for the collection of duty on spirits cleared from the warehouse.

(*c*) that, as an Indian concern, the products of the Company should be assessed to duty at excise rates instead of at the rates leviable under the Indian Tariff Act or if that be not possible, the rates levied should be lower than the sea-customs tariff rates by the amounts received as rebate by foreigners;

(*d*) that the Company should not be made to pay duty in advance, but that it should be allowed to send all spirituous articles in bond to Provincial and District warehouses throughout India;

(*e*) that the practice of requiring the Company to deposit Government paper to cover its transactions should be discontinued and that it should be allowed to pay duty in cash as formerly; and

(*f*) that the order requiring retail licensed vendors to maintain separate accounts of sales of imported and Indian-made "foreign" liquors should be with-

drawn as this requirement makes them disinclined to stock the latter in order to escape the trouble of keeping two sets of accounts.

Sympathetic consideration of the Memorandum

43. The Government of Bombay after taking the repre sentations contained in the above-mentioned Memorandum into sympathetic consideration cancelled their Notification dated 8th January 1870 declaring Baroda to be foreign territory for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act. They also agreed to the construction by the Alembic Chemical Works Company of a warehouse within the precincts of the Baroda Railway Station. It is expected that the difficulties connected with transit arrangements will be removed when this warehouse is constructed and brought into use. The Government of Bombay likewise issued orders reducing to Rs. 5 per proof gallon the duty on Indian made spirit used in the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations within the Presidency. As regards other liquors of Indian manufacture, which are at present excised at tariff rates, they ordered an inquiry as to what rebate and other concessions were allowed on similar products on their export from Great Britain and have stated that the question whether duty on such liquors should be reduced would be considered on receipt of this information. They have also stated that the other points raised in the Company's Memorandum will be disposed of when the proposed warehouse at the Baroda Station commences to be used.

Question regarding the ownership of trees on roads passing through limits of Indian States.

44. A question having been raised regarding the ownership of trees planted on road-side by the British P. W. Department on roads passing through limits of Indian States,

the Government of Bombay enquired of His Highness' Government—

(1) if they would consent to recognise the ownership of the British Government on trees planted by the British P. W. Department on portions of the Billimora-Bansda, Bulsar-Chikhli and Kim-Mandwi Roads passing through the State subsequent to the provincialisation of the roads in question; and

(2) if they were willing to empower the British P. W. Department to prune such of the trees as belonged to the Baroda Government on the sides of the roads in question, on the understanding that the pruned branches were handed over to the State.

His Highness' Government replied that there were obvious difficulties in recognising the ownership of the British Government over trees situated in State limits and that all trees on the sides of the roads in question should naturally remain the property of His Highness' Government, but that they had no objection to the British authorities pruning the trees so far as might be necessary for the upkeep of the roads referred to provided the sale proceeds of the prunings were handed over to the State.

Refund of duty on Salt for industrial purposes.

45. At the instance of His Highness' Government, the Government of Bombay have agreed to allow Messrs. Kao & Co. of Baroda City a refund of duty on about six tons of salt supplied to them monthly for industrial purposes on the same terms as those prescribed in their Notification No. 179, dated 19th January 1921, for similar concerns in the Bombay Presidency. As regards the inspection of the Companys'

factory accounts, etc., required under Rule 9 of the same Notification, it has been arranged that the First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda should carry out the necessary inspection accompanied by a State officer.

Statistics of rail-borne trade on Gondal Railway.

46. An arrangement has been effected with the Manager, Gondal Railway, whereby he has agreed to supply to His Highness' Government quarterly statistics of rail-borne imports and exports on the Khijadia-Dhari Railway in the form settled by His Highness' Government on payment of a sum of Rs. 25 per month to cover the extra remuneration of clerks engaged in preparing them.

Supply of information regarding public instruction in Bombay Presidency.

47. At the request of His Highness' Government, the Government of Bombay kindly agreed to supply the Principal, Training College for men, Baroda, from time to time, with—

(1) the Annual report of Public Instruction in the Presidency and

(2) the Annual Report of the Yeravda Reformatory School as also with all Press Notes issued by the said Government in the Educational Department.

Export of petrol from Karachi to Dwarka for *bona fide* local use.

48. At the instance of His Highness' Government, the Government of Bombay agreed to permit the export of petrol from Karachi to Dwarka on the strength of a certificate from the Commissioner, Okhamandal, that the quantity was required for *bona fide* local use in the Okhamandal Taluka of the State.

49. Passenger fares for all classes having been slightly increased on a certain basis on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, His Highness' Government, on the motion of the Agent of that Railway, sanctioned similar increases in the fares on the State Petlad and Mehsana Railways with effect from the 1st May 1922.

Increase in fares on State Railways.

50. In 1917, the Government of Bombay had laid down the following procedure for securing the attendance of convicts from their jails in the Courts of Indian States for giving evidence in important cases tried by them :—

Procedure of securing evidence from convicts changed.

"When it is necessary for a convict serving a sentence passed upon him by a Court in British India to be taken to give evidence before a Court in a Native State, the matter should be reported to Government for orders by the officer concerned through the usual channel. Government if satisfied that the case is a fit one will suspend the convict's sentence subject to conditions as follows :—

(*i*) that the convict shall proceed in custody to the Court in which his evidence is required, and shall attend that Court until ordered by a competent Government officer to cease to attend it and shall then return in custody to the place of his imprisonment ;

(*ii*) that if he remains of good behaviour during this period of absence from his place of imprisonment the period of absence will be remitted by the Governor in Council from his sentence.

His Highness' Government were also following a similar procedure in respect of convicts from the State Jails whose attendance was required by Courts in the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of giving evidence.

The Government of Bombay having since been advised that the procedure laid down in 1917 was not sanctioned by law rescinded the orders passed by them in 1917 and directed that in future Courts in the Bombay Presidency should issue no requisitions for the attendance of prisoners from the Baroda State but only Commissions for their examination. His Highness' Government therefore issued corresponding instructions to the State Courts to issue Commission to the British Courts concerned for the examination of convicts undergoing imprisonment in their jurisdiction and forward it to the Residency through this office for execution in due course.

Passports.

51. 140 applications from the Baroda subjects for passports for travel in foreign countries were received and attended to during the year. Of these 42 were from Baroda district, 17 from Kadi, 61 from Navsari and 20 from Amreli district. The flow of emigration from Baroda, Kadi and Amreli district was more to East Africa whereas that from Navsari district was towards South Africa. A majority of the emigrants, *viz.*, 71 per cent. belonged to the Hindu religion.

Armistice Anniversary.

52. As in the previous year, a complete and solemn cessation of all work—locomotion and traffic—for a couple of minutes at precisely 11 A.M. on the 11th November 1921 the third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice with Germany was arranged by His Highness' Government throughout the State in commemoration of the great War and as a silent tribute to the

memory of those Indians and Europeans who lost their lives in the cause of freedom.

Donation to the Lady Reading Women of India Fund.

53. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Lady Reading Women of India Fund inaugurated by Her Excellency Lady Reading, one of the objects of which is to establish an All-India Nursing Association for Indian Women. The amount is to be utilized in providing facilities for training nurses sent from the State.

Donations to the Maratha War Memorial and the Shivaji Memorial.

54. His Highness gave donations of Rs. 5,000 and 30,000 respectively to the Maratha War Memorial and the Shivaji Memorial, the foundation stones of which were laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in November 1921 in the course of his recent Indian Tour.

Attendance at the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

55. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Superintendent, Huzur Political Office, attended the third meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Delhi in January 1922 as a representative from the State.

Important subjects dealt with.

56. The following important subjects were, among others, dealt with by the office during the year under report:—

(1) Appointment of Managers to the estates of the guaranteed tributary Girassias situated in Baroda territory.

(2) Question of certain lands belonging to Mansa placed on the Baroda side of the frontier by the boundary decision of 1872.

(3) Interest on Mahi Kantha tribute.

(4) Supply of revolvers and rifles to the Baroda Police.

(5) Kodinar-Velan Railway.

(6) Remission of tribute due from Palanpur for St. 1972.

(7) Extension of the Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway to Jherria.

(8) Views of His Highness' Government in regard to the points involved in the inquiry of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

(9) Revision of political arrangements in Gujerat and Kathiawad.

(10) Petlad-Bhadran Railway.

(11) Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway.

(12) Extension of the Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway to the Bunder.

(13) Existing policy of the Government of India in regard to the construction and maintenance of Railways in Indian States.

(14) Regulation of mining leases in Indian States.

(15) Acquisition of immoveable property by Ruling Princes and Chiefs in British India.

(16) Proposed imposition of a cess on cotton in British India and the Indian States.

(17) Kothi-Ghamij boundary dispute.

(18) Construction and maintenance of telegraph lines in Indian States.

(19) Repeal of the Indian Press Act.

(20) Reorganisation of State Troops.

(21) Levy of local cess on the Memda Wadi belonging to the Chief of Lathi situated in Baroda territory.

(22) Cotton Transport Bill.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION

A. The Army.

Personnel.

57. General F. H. C. Nissen continued to act as General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army and exercised the powers of Senapati. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was, however, designated Senapati from 30th January 1922. Col. J. Devine continued as Officer Commanding the Infantry Brigade and Adjutant General. Col. N. G. Shinde worked as Officer Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade and Quarter-Master-General. Major R. S. Parab worked as Military Secretary and Brigade Major till 30th June 1921 when he was relieved by Lieut. D. V. Dharkar. Lieut. Dharkar being transferred to the Police Department from 18th February 1922, Captain R. S. Chavan worked as Military Secretary and Brigade Major.

Strength of the Regular Force.

58. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year, as compared with its fixed strength, was as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF FORCE.	FIXED STRENGTH.			ACTUAL STRENGTH			REMARKS.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTILLERY.							
L. F. Battery	93	67	160	74	41	115	
Total ..	93	67	160	74	41	115	
CAVALRY.							
1st Cavalry .	455	24	479	423	19	442	
2nd Lancers ..	455	24	479	442	20	462	
3rd Cavalry ..	455	24	479	..	..	*	* Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
The Guards ..	135	10	145	125	7	132	
Total ..	1,500	82	1,582	990	46	1,036	
INFANTRY.							
1st Infantry ..	698	29	727	654	32	†686	†111 vacancies have been kept for the Faraskhana Company.
2nd ,, ..	698	49	747	733	40	773	
3rd ,, ..	698	29	727	591	29	620	
4th ,, ..	516	27	543	..	..	..‡	‡Amalgamated with the rest.
Okha Battalion..	461	14	475	356	15	371	
Faraskhana Company. ..	..	..	..	107	..	107	
Total ..	3,071	148	3,219	2,441	116	2,557	
The Band ..	111	6	117	59	6	65	
The General and Staff Officers	6	2	8	4	..	4	
GRAND TOTAL	4,781	305	5,086	3,568	209	3,777	

Cost of maintenance

59. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and his Staff and Senapati Office.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	76,228	7,48,002	7,82,697	38,536	79,714	20,596	9,569	17,55,392

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

60. The Regular Force cost Rs. 17,55,392 against Rs. 14,33,048 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to (1) the renewal of Full Dress and Second Dress for the Staff Officers and Infantry Regiments, (2) the extra amount for gram and grass required in the Kadi district, (3) Bhatta and Bhada for men detailed on Barawatia duty, (4) the purchase of remounts for the Guards, (5) and of bullocks in the L. F. Battery, and (6) the purchase of laced quilts for the bullocks of the gold and silver guns.

Average annual cost per effective.

61. The annual average cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 663, in the Cavalry Rs. 722, in the Infantry Rs. 306 and in the Band Rs. 593. Taking the whole Force together, the average cost per effective was Rs. 571 or about Rs. 48 a month.

Strength of the Irregular

62. The total strength of the Irregular Force during the year was as follows :—

Horse.

Shilledar.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

Cost of the Irregulars.

63. The expenditure on account of the Irregular Force came to Rs. 3,64,478 against Rs. 3,42,953 last year.

Reasons for increase in cost.

64. The increase was due to extra amount for gram and grass and to the scarcity allowance paid to the Shilledars, etc., and to the purchase of cycles, etc. The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force was Rs. 862.

Total cost of the Army.

65. Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together, the total cost was as follows:—

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and gratuity.	Total.
Rs. 17,55,392	Rs. 3,64,478	Rs. 90,346	Rs. 22,10,216

A sum of Rs. 4,83,829 paid on account of the annual contingent commutation money to the Government of India was debited to this Department as usual. The grand total

of the expenditure during the year under report was Rs.26,94,045 against Rs. 21,31,458 for the last year.

Classification by caste.

66. The effectives in the Regular Army are classified by religion as under:—

Force.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artillery ..	51	23	..	74	5′-6″	34″	
Cavalry ..	795	195	..	990	5′-6″	33·2″	
Infantry ..	1,908	532	1	2,441	5′-4″	32·4″	
The Band..	22	29	8	59	5′-4″	..	
Total ..	2,776	779	9	3,564	5′-4.9″	33·2″	

Notable changes.

67. The following were some of the important changes introduced in the Military Department during the year under review:—

(1) The Chanda Fund System has been made applicable to the Field Officers of the Army from 1st August 1921 and to the Staff Officers from 1st January 1922.

(2) Concessions granted to men bringing in recruits have been discontinued from 1st September 1921.

(3) The salaries of Camp Followers have been increased from 1st August 1922.

(4) Cattle Fund Rules made applicable to Cavalry Regiments temporarily for one year from 21st September 1921 have worked satisfactorily.

(5) Rs. 3 p.m. have been granted to minor Shilledars as a scarcity allowance, as a temporary measure.

(6) It has been settled to recover Pedhi Loans by Revenue Process.

(7) The salaries of Fund Bhangis have been increased from 1st August 1921.

(8) Cavalry and Infantry parties were posted in the Kadi district, Northern frontier to meet and destroy the gang of outlaws under Mirkhan. The Cavalry was withdrawn when the rains set in to enable the horses to recoup and the saddlery to be overhauled. The line of observation on the frontier has been taken up by the Infantry and number of posts have been increased.

B. Legislation.

Personnel.

68. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balwant Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., held charge of the Legal Remembrancer's Office upto the 23rd of January when he was relieved of the office work by Mr. Vithal Dadaji Satghare, B.A., LL.B. The former, who kept general supervision over the office during Mr. Satghare's tenure, again resumed charge of the office on the 11th of April on the latter's transfer to Naosari as Sessions Judge, and continued on that post till the 19th of June when he was transferred to the Varishta Court as Second Judge and Mr. G. K. Dandekar, B.A., LL.B., took over his duties. Mr. N. B. Padte, M.A., LL.M.

worked as Assistant Legal Remembrancer till the 6th of May 1922 when he was transferred to the Huzur Office and Mr. P. V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., took his place.

The Legal Remembrancer was assisted in the work of Civil and Criminal litigation on behalf of Government by a staff of 40 Government pleaders posted at different centres in the Raj. They have been found to work satisfactorily and with due sense of responsibility.

(a) LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

Acts, Rules and Circulars.

69. During the year under report the Department published 14 Acts, 13 Sets of Rules and 9 Circulars.

Important Acts.

70. Out of the 14 Acts only three require special mention the rest being amendments in the various existing Acts. The new measures are :—

(a) The Motor Vehicles Act.

(b) The Interest Act.

(c) The Criminal Tribes Act.

The Interest Act is framed on the basis of Usurious Loans Act passed by the Government of India in 1919. It fixes the maximum limit of interest that could legally be charged and allowed and empowers the courts in their discretion to relieve the debtors of the burden of usurious interest. The Criminal Tribes Act has been passed with a view to keep control over tribes habituated to commit crimes. Under the Act, the Police Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Huzur may declare by notification a particular tribe to be

'criminal' when he has reasonable grounds to believe that members of that tribe habitually commit crimes of a serious nature. Every member of a tribe notified to be criminal has to be registered and thenceforth his movements are restricted and watched by the Police. It is hoped this measure will be useful to the Police in rounding up the criminals and preventing dacoities which were rather too frequently committed in the Kadi district during the year.

Sets of Rules.

71. Among the Rules, the following two are important :—

(*a*) Rules under the Dais Act.

(*b*) Rules *re*: Co-operation between Government servants.

The Rules under the Dais Act lay down (1) the procedure of registering and giving licenses to Dais, (2) the duties of lady-doctors ; and (3) the duties and responsibilities of nurses. The Rules *re*: Co-operation between Government Servants have been framed with the object of promoting co-operation between Government servants.

Bills

72. This department published the following Bills during the year under report :—

(1) Bill *re*: Agricultural Credit Societies and rules under the same.

(2) Bill prescribing the age limit of minority for infants for the purpose of marriages among the Kadva Kunbis.

(3) Bill to amend the Ferry Rules.

(4) Bill *re* : measures to be taken for village protection

(5) Bill to amend Section 166 of Municipal Act.

(6) **Bill re: registration of marriages and divorces in this Raj.**

(7) Bill concerning city, town and village improvements and town planning.

These Bills were published in the Adnya Patrika for general criticism. The time for suggestions *re*: Bills concerning the marriage, divorce and succession, etc., among the Parsees was extended and the Bills will now be considered by a Select Committee.

Civil Procedure Code

73. The New Civil Procedure Code as amended by a Select Committee and passed by the Dhara Sabha has been sanctioned by the Huzur. It will be published together with the Rules which are under preparation; this will greatly minimize the possibilities of complication arising from the change in the procedure effected by the new Code.

Tour of Inspection

74. The Legal Remembrancer went on a tour of inspection in the Okhamandal district when the Okhamandal Mahal Nyayadhishi Okhamandal Commissioner's Court and records of Vishisht Panchayat, and of Madhyastha Panchas at Beyt and Okhmandal were inspected. Hints were given on the spot to avoid certain mistakes of a general nature.

(*b*) Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

Results of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

75. The following tables will show the results of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act:—

(I)—*Applications for Exemption and Offences.*

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.		Percentage of fines more than Rs. 10.	Remarks.
	No. of applications.	Percentages of rejections.	No. of cases.	Percentage of convictions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21 ..	6	33%	4,637	83%	24%	One person was fined morethan Rs. 50 and 277 more than Rs. 25.
1921-22 ..	237	..	8,870	85%	14%	

(II)—*Percentage of persons granted exemptions according to castes.*

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatrias.	Baniyas.	Artisans, &c.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920-21	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	50%	
1921-22	3.4	..	.9	..	..	93.7	..	2	

(III)—*Percentage of persons convicted according to their castes.*

Year	Brahmins.	Kshatrias.	Baniyas.	Artisans, etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920-21	2.4	3.2	.9	5.6	32.9	23.7	9.1	22.2	
1921-22	1.2	4.5	1.6	4.1	35.7	12	10.2	30.7	

There were 237 applications for exemption as against 6 in the previous year and 8,870 offences as against 4,637 in the last year. Out of the 237 applications for exemption, 222 were from the Kunbis and the rest from the remaining castes. The abnormal increase in the number of applications for exemption from and of offences against the Act may be explained by the fact that the year under report was one for marriages among the Kadwa Kunbis. The age limit of minority for the purpose of section 3 (1) of the Act among the Kadwa Kunbis has been reduced to six years in the case of girls and 8 years in the case of boys by Nyaya Mantri office Notification No. 8 of 1921-22 under Huzur Orders. It is regrettable that in spite of this reduction in the age limit, there were many offences against the Act among the Kunbis.

(*c*) THE KHANGI NIYAM BRANCH.

Work done by the Khangi Niyam Branch.

76. The Khangi Niyam Branch which has been kept under the supervision of the Legal Remembrancer since the 1st of August, 1918, carries on the work of drafting rules for the Khangi Department under the direction of the Legal Remembrancer.

C. Judicial.

Personnel.

77. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., continued as Chief Justice Mr. Damubhai D. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., worked as a puisne Judge till the 17th September 1921 when he proceeded on leave and on rejoining on the 7th November, worked both in the Varisht Court as a puisne Judge and as a member of the Huzur Nyaya Kutcherry till he retired from service on the 1st of February 1922. Mr. Kehimkar,

B.A., LL.B., was taken up in the Varisht Court during the period of Mr. Damubhai's absence on leave on 13th October 1921 and continued to work as a puisne Judge till the end of the year. Mr. G. K. Dandekar, B.A., LL.B., also worked as a puisne Judge till 20th June 1922, when he was transferred to the Legal Remembrancer's Office. He was succeeded by Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., who continued to work as second Judge till the end of the year.

Administrative work.

78. The administrative work of the Department was done by the Chief Justice.

Number of Courts.

79. The number of Courts was as follows :—

Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Judge .	6*
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	24
District Magistrates' Courts	5*
Ex-officio Revenue Magistrates (Executive)	86
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts..	24
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class Magisterial powers (Judicial)	26
Village Munsiffs' Courts	4
Other Officers invested with Civil powers	5
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising Civil and Criminal powers	81

* A new Court of a District Judge and of a District Magistrate was created at Okhamandal from the 1st January 1922.

80. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in their original jurisdiction is shown in the following table :—

File and disposal of original Civil Cases.

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposed of including the pending cases of the previous year.
1	2	3
1921-22	21,412	21,104
1920-21	20,466	20,874

The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was 5,761 as against 5,453. Of them 725 ordinary suits were of more than one year's standing as against 561 in the last year. The increase this year in suits of old cases is due to greater number of Small Cause cases filed and disposed of in most of the Courts.

81. Classifying the suits which are divisible into Ordinary and Small Causes according to the subject-matter, their percentages stand as under :—

Classification of suits and percentages.

Ordinary Suits.	Percentage.	
	1921–1922	1920–1921
1	2	3
Relating to money matters	73·4	72·5
Relating to immoveable property	21·4	22·3
Relating to other matters	5·2	5·2
	100	100

Small Cause Suits.	Percentage.	
	1921-22	1920-21
1	2	3
Relating to contracts	94·3	92·5
Relating to damages	1·3	2·5
Relating to the recovery of possession or the value of moveable property..	4·4	5
Total ..	100	100

Disposal of Ordinary Suits

82. The disposal of ordinary suits is shown below:—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases (in days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921–22	8,858	40,63,884	8,641	212	4,030
1920-21	8,861	43,02,714	9,024	229	3,813

Duration of non-contested cases.

83. The average duration of non-contested ordinary suits was 77 against 79 days in the previous year.

Small Causes.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases. (in days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921-22	12,554	9,15,724	12,463	68	1,731
1920-21	11,605	8,40,275	11,850	59	1,640

Increase in the average duration here is due to the increase in the number of suits filed.

Duration of non contested Small Cause Suits

84. The average duration of non-contested Small Cause suits was 33 days as against 41 in the previous year.

Darkhasts.

85. File and disposal of Darkhasts.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22..	17,829	17,494	3,968	177
1920-21..	16,522	16,355	3,633	154

Percentage of mode of disposal

86. The following table will show the percentages of the modes in which 17,494 Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Rajinamas, etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22..	24·4	19·7	41·1	14·8
1920-21..	21·6	20·2	43·3	14·9

Satisfaction of Darkhasts.

87. The various modes in which satisfaction of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was solicited are as shown below :—

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage of Darkhasts in ordinary Suits.		Percentage of Darkhasts in Small Cause Suits.	
	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21
1	2	3	4	5
Satisfaction obtained by actual payment of money ..	48·5	49·9	87·2	89·3
" delivery of possession ..	19·8	22·3	·1	..
" sale of immoveable property ..	22·1	21·5	·2	..
" sale of moveable property ..	6·2	3·9	8·7	7·1
" imprisonment of judgment debtors ..	1·5	·9	2·9	2·5
" periodical instalments ..	1·9	1·5	·9	1·1
Total ..	100	100	100	100

CIVIL APPEALS.

Civil Appeals.

88. The average duration and disposal of Civil Appeals was as under :—

Year.	Filed	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921-22 ..	2,593	4,02,066	1,624	969	192	95
1920-21 ..	2,871	10,13,098	1,852	1,019	219	112

Result of Civil Appeals.

89. Result of Civil Appeals.

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921-22	54·1	17·2	28·7	70·9	17·5	11·6	57	21	22
1920-21	63·2	15·8	21	72·2	11 2	16·6	55 4	22	22·6

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

90. At the beginning of the year under report there were four Village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Cumblivada, Petlad, Variav and

Padra. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts :—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22	431	419	12	42
1920-21	268	244	24	32

THE CONCILIATORS.

Conciliators

91. The system of conciliation was in force in 21 Talukas including the Baroda City as against 23 in the preceding year. The number of conciliators during the year under report was 108 as against 116 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal was as under :—

Districts.	1921-22			1920-21.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal	Arrears	File with arrears.	Disposal	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	1,496	1,363	133	2,317	2,228	89
Kadi	536	518	18	546	543	3
Navsari	89	81	8	222	222	..
Amreli	73	64	9	35	34	1
Total ..	2,194	2,026	168	3,120	3,027	93

92. There was some decrease in claims taken before conciliators. This seems to be due to the option given to parties to take their suits direct to the Courts without the intervention of conciliators throughout the Raj for three years.

Decrease in claims taken before Conciliators.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

93. In addition to Village Munsiffs and Conciliators there were in all 81 Village Panchayats empowered to dispose of judicial work during the year under report as against 77 in the last year. The following table will show the work turned out by them :—

Village Panchayats.

Year.	File including arrears.	Disposal.	In plaintiff's favour.	In defendant's favour.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921-22	280	270	225	45	11
1920-21	265	224	210	14	25

POSSESSORY SUITS.

94. The file and disposal of possessory suits was as under :—

Possessory Suits.

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration (in days)
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22 ..	756	608	148	57
1920-21.. ..	615	493	122	52

95. It may be remarked as to civil work that there was a slight decrease in the file of civil appeals and also in the claims taken before Conciliators. There was on the other hand some increase in the file of civil suits and Darkhasts which may be attributed to the comparatively good rains and the consequent prosperity during the year. The disposal was in keeping with the file of cases.

Decrease in the file of Civil Appeals.

96. It was a noteworthy feature that there was a general decrease in the average duration of contested suits and appeals during the year under report.

General decrease in the average duration of Civil Suits.

CRIMINAL CASES.

97. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of criminal cases :—

File, disposal and average duration of criminal cases.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration in days.	Average duration of summary cases in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22 ..	20,746	19,296	8	2
1920-21 ..	18,496	17,430	8	4

98. The increase in the total number of criminal cases was due to the increase in the number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act, the year being Kanyagata when Kadva Kanbis, who form a large portion of the population of Kadi district, celebrate their marriages once in 12 years.

Increase in the number of Criminal Cases.

Number of cases tried by Sessions Judges.

99. The number of cases tried by the Courts of Sessions Judges was 195 against 205 last year.

Number of accused tried and number of witnesses examined.

100. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 42,034 as against 38,770 in the previous year showing an average of two accused persons to each case. The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 20,350 as against 21,252 in the previous year.

Percentage of offences.

101. Percentages of different kinds of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Re: Public service.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921-22 ..	18·3	21·2	·2	2·4	1·5	·2	..	·7	46·7
1920-21 ..	22·2	27·5	·3	2·4	2·3	·2	..	·9	44·2

Nearly 40 per cent. of the offences were against person and property during the year under report while in the preceding year they were 50 per cent.

Serious offences.

102. The condition as to more serious offences during the year under report will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1921-22 ..	63	79	144	16	72	101	173	8
1920-21 ..	46	43	272	17	46	158	204	11

Slight decrease in serious offences.

103. There was a slight decrease in the serious offences both against person and property during the year.

Percentage of conviction

104. Percentage of conviction.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1921-22	40·8	59·2
1920-21	29	71

Increase in the percentage of conviction is noticeable.

Punishments.

105. The following statement will show the nature of punishments meted out :—

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1921-22 ..	2	15,863	957	..	70	3	..
1920-21 ..	1	999	1,040	..	107	3	..

The big increase in the number of accused punished only with fines this year is due to the big number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act which are punishable with fines only.

Criminal Appeals.

106. The disposal of Criminal Appeals was as under :—

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposed of	Percentage of cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for retrial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921–22	430	401	59·9	12·7	27·4
1920–21	577	562	60	11	29

Inamdars' Work.

Inamdars' work.

107. The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 11 the same as last year. Of these only 2 Inamdars, *viz.*, the

Inamdars of Ena and Miyagam did some work. They had between them 7 cases involving 14 accused. All of the cases have been disposed of. Out of the 14 persons involved, 5 were convicted and fined and 9 were acquitted. Last year 3 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Inamdars of Ena, Deva Talpad and Sultanpura had tried and disposed of 3 cases involving 7 persons.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

108. The number of pleaders and Mukhtyars in the several Courts of this State was 436 against 424 last year. One new Sanad for a period of only 5 years was granted while 17 new pleaders were permanently enrolled for the first time during the year. 5 pleaders died during the year and the name of one pleader was at his request struck off the register. Of the total number of pleaders, 5 were Barristers-at-Law, 158 LL.Bs., 4 High Court Pleaders, 31 District Pleaders and the remaining 238 had either passed the local Pleaders' or Mukhtyars' Examination.

Income and Expenditure.

Income and expenditure.

109. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts (from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the last two years were as under :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1921-22	6,03,417	5,01,029
1920-21	5,52,468	5,06,791

Increase in income.

110. The increase in the income is almost due to large number of fines realised in Infant Marriage cases as the year of Sinhast was over and a large number of marriages which could not be celebrated last year was celebrated during the year under report.

The total expenditure includes the expenditure *re:* Government pleaders' fees, their travelling allowances and expense on pauper suits.

111. The total expenditure of Rs. 5,01,029 includes the expenditure of Rs. 51,816 *re*: Government pleaders' fees, their travelling allowances and the expenses incurred on account of pauper suits, as that expenditure has been ordered to be shown under the head of the Judicial Department.

INSPECTION.

Inspection.

112. The Chief Justice inspected the Courts at Savli, Dabhoi, Petlad and Karjan and paid flying visits to the Courts at Padra, Bhadran, Sidhpur and Vijapur. The Nyaya Mantri inspected the Courts at Okhamandal and Navsari.

REFORMS.

Chief Reforms

113. During the year 34 civil and 10 criminal circulars were issued. Many of these were intended as guidance to subordinate Courts with a view to ensure speedy disposal of cases and strict supervision over administrative work. Some of them were also intended for removal of defects and irregularities noticed during inspection. The following were the chief reforms and noticeable changes introduced during the year :—

(1) Rules for the Examinations of Pleaders and Village Munsiffs were so amended as to make candidates

who have passed some higher examination but not the Vernacular VI standard also eligible for admission.

(2) Bailiffs going out of the Head Quarters of the Court for executive work did not get any Bhatta or travelling allowance from Government, the practice for the last 40 years being to make them dependent on judgment creditors for providing a conveyance and rendering other services. Money thus spent could not be recovered as costs from the judgment debtor. Moreover the practice encouraged the receipt of illegal gratification and made the bailiffs too subservient to the judgment creditors. It was, therefore, ordered during the year under report that this objectionable practice should be stopped and that bailiffs going out for execution should receive Bhatta and railway fare out of a fund to be created by charging fees on a fixed scale according to the nature and money value of the Darkhast, and that the fees so paid should be taxed as costs in the proceedings.

(3) With a view to prevent the offence of causing abortion by widows, maidens and others, Mahal Foujdari Nyayadhishas were under Section 535 of the local Criminal Procedure Code, empowered to take security from the relations of the women. The experience of over 20 years having shown that this provision in law was unnecessary and led to undesirable results, it has now been repealed.

(4) Rules under the Criminal Procedure Code were framed in 1898. Since then many circulars and

orders had been issued by way of amendments. A thorough overhauling of the rules was therefore necessary as it was very inconvenient to refer to the detached mass of circulars and orders for the last 25 years. The rules have been therefore revised and brought upto-date.

(5) With a view that trained lawyers having experience of practical work may be available for recruiting subordinate judicial service, orders have been obtained from Government for considering the LL. B. readers of the High Court Judges to be eligible for appointment to vacant posts.

(6) The clerks of pleaders (Gumastas) have often much work to do in Courts in connection with the cases of their employers. It is necessary therefore that only persons of good character should be allowed to be employed as such clerks. Rules have therefore been passed under which no pleader can employ a Gumasta who does not hold a license from the District Judge if the pleader works in the District or subordinate Courts and from the Mukhya Kamdar if he works in the Varisht Court.

(7) Experience having shown that when a Munsiff from one Taluka had to go to another Taluka to form a Small Cause Bench with the Munsiff of that Taluka, the time lost in travelling was quite out of proportion with the number of cases to be decided. Such Benches have been discontinued except in cases where a qualified person to form a Bench

is locally available, and at a few places also where the Small Cause work is very heavy.

(8) The Varisht Court has a good Law Library, towards the maintenance of which the pleaders give annual contributions. There were no similar arrangements for the districts and the libraries there were very poor. Rules have, therefore, been made under which all the pleaders and Mukhtyars practising in a Court are bound to be members of the library and pay such annual subscription as may from time to time be fixed. It is hoped that from the annual grants given by Government and the amount of subscription received under the Library Rules, each Court will in due course be able to have a decent law library of its own.

(9) As it is not desirable that there should be more pleaders than necessary for work in a Court, the limit of the maximum number to be enrolled for each Court has been fixed.

EXTRADITION BRANCH.

Extradition work.

114. During the year under report, His Highness' Government made extradition demands in 176 cases, and received similar demands in 111 cases from the British districts and Native States as against 125 cases of the last year.

Number of demands by and from Baroda.

115. The following table will show the comparative statements of demands both by and from Baroda :—

Demands by Baroda.

Number of demands made.			Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British District ..	111	249	2	5
Native States	65	137	2	7
Total ..	176	386	4	12

Demands from Baroda.

Number of demands made.			Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British District	62	122	6	9
Native States	49	106	13	24
Total ..	111	228	19	33

Surrenders by and to Baroda.

116. During the year under report 340 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 183 cases; while Baroda surrendered 119 persons in 111 cases as shown below.

Surrenders to Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demand made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demand made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Districts ..	105	203	20	25	125	228
Native States ..	49	89	9	23	58	112
Total ..	154	292	29	48	183	340

Surrenders by Baroda.

	Number of surrenders made during the current year.		Number of surrenders made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Districts ..	57	117	11	14	68	131
Native States ..	37	76	6	12	43	88
Total ..	94	193	71	26	111	219

NOTE.

(1) Out of 340 persons in 183 cases surrendered to Baroda and 93 persons in 35 cases that had remained to be tried at the end of the last year 51 persons

were discharged in 26 cases. 109 persons acquitted in 45 cases. 176 persons sentenced in 110 cases. 12 persons dealt with otherwise in 2 cases and 85 persons remained to be tried in 35 cases.

(2) A certificate for trial in British India was issued in one case against 4 persons charged with an extraditable offence.

(3) One deserter was handed over to the British Military authority in one case during the year.

(4) Two persons were sentenced to life imprisonment in two cases during the year.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND ORDER.

Control

117. The Sar Subha. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., remained in charge of the Bandobasti Branch for the preservation of peace and order throughout the greater part of the year.

General state of crime in the districts

118. The general state of crime in Amreli, Okha and Navsari district was, during the year under report, fairly normal. Part of Baroda showed a somewhat heavy incidence in the form of dacoities committed by organised gangs, but the position there on the whole remained well in hand and satisfactory. In Kadi district, however, the continued depredations of the Balooch and Miyana gangs created quite a serious situation, and in consequence, it was found necessary to draft additional military force to the district, and to arrange for more effectually patrolling its frontiers. Notwithstanding these and other measures adopted, the situation continued to be disquieting till the end of the year.

119. The appellate and revisional powers which the Sar Subha exercised in regard to security cases under the Baroda Criminal Procedure Code, were in practice found to be not quite workable and were accordingly withdrawn.

Withdrawal of Sar Subha's powers re: security cases.

D. Police.

120. Major W. H. Hodgson of the Indian Army and Indian Police, was in charge of the Department as Commissioner of Police throughout the year under report.

Personnel.

121. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force, as it stood at the end of the year, excluding non-effectives, but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau, was 1,031 officers and 3,989 men, as against 1,024 officers and 3,984 men in the preceding year. The increase both in officers as well as in men was due to additional strength having been sanctioned for the "Petlad Bhadran" and "Choranda Koral" Railway extensions and to a revision of the number of places ordered to be kept vacant owing to a reduction of some places of Third Grade Fouzdars and revision of the Water Police establishment in Okhamandal.

Sanctioned strength.

The number of Dakhalbaj places (places to be kept vacant) was 418 at the end of the year. This number consisted of 17 places of officers and 401 places of men, or 30 places of mounted and 388 places of foot Police.

The total sanctioned strength consisted of 203 mounted and 4,817 foot Police at the end of the year.

The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was 10 officers and 10 men and that of the Finger Print Bureau was 4 officers only.

Railway Police.

122. The total sanctioned strength of the Railway Police at the end of the year was 52 officers and 149 men.

Since October 1921 the management of State Railways in Baroda and Navsari Districts has been taken over by His Highness' Government from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company. The State Railway Open Line Code has been ordered by Government to be applied for purposes of management. Accordingly "the Watch and Ward" which hitherto formed part of the Railway Police duties has been taken over by the Railway administration, leaving the former responsible for "Law and Order" only. This division of duties will, it is anticipated, effect some reduction in the present strength of the Railway Police in these two districts, and the question is under consideration.

Water Police.

123. The Water Police establishment also underwent some change owing to the substitution of a motor launch at Dwarka for the country Muchhwas formerly used by the Water Police in Okhamandal. A mechanic of the grade of 2nd grade Fouzdar and a Naib Fouzdar and 3 Constables have been maintained for the launch, effecting necessary reduction in the number of other ranks. The establishment of Water Police in Okhamandal thus stood as follows at the end of the year :—

Dwarka	1 Mechanic Fouzdar, 1 Naib Fouzdar and 3 Sepoys.
Samlasar Chowki ..	1 Havaldar and 2 Sepoys.

There was no change in the Water Police establishment in Kodinar, it being 1 Havaldar and 5 Sepoys. A country boat (Machhwa) continues to be hired for the work of the Water Police at Kodinar at an annual rental of Rs. 300. The Motor Launch "Sayaji" was employed along the Dwarka coast since December 1921, and its working expenses until the end of July 1922 amounted to Rs. 574-15-1.

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

124. The distribution of the sanctioned strength, excluding non-effectives, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Finger Print Bureau is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Jail and Treasury guards.	Palace, office and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer orderlies and Head quarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in the prevention & detection of crime.	Vacancies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	1,790	111	357	91	112	29	1,027	63
Kadi	1,562	129	73	82	55	247	881	95
Navsari	677	85	23	45	29	78	340	77
Amreli	483	4	16	29	53	24	253	94
Okhamandal ..	66	..	4	4	2	..	47	9
Total ..	4,578	329	473	261	251	378	2,548	338

From the above it will be seen that the number of vacancies at the end of the year was 338 as against 437 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 99 on the whole. The vacancies numbered 63 in Baroda, 95 in Kadi, 77 in Navsari, 94 in Amreli and 9 in Okhamandal as against 220, 43, 113, 50 and 11 respectively in the preceding year. There is an increase in Kadi and Amreli and a decrease in Baroda and Navsari. The increase in the former two districts, and especially in Kadi, may perhaps be due to the depredations of criminal gangs and consequent increase in the rigour of Police duties. The decrease in Baroda and Navsari is satisfactory.

Results are not bad on the whole, it being remembered that Police service is not popular nowadays, especially in heavy and criminal districts. One of the most disturbing features however is that we get only a poor type of recruit.

125. The distribution of the actual force by religion was as follows :—

Caste and creed.

Caste.	1921-22	1920-21
Hindus	2,211	2,182
Mahomedans	2,022	1,961
Other religions	7	9
Total ..	4,240	4,152

126. The percentage of men able to read and write was 59·34 as against 74·30 in the preceding year. The percentage has considerably

Education

fallen off. This is largely due to the fact that owing to heavy miscellaneous duties and the frequent demand for patrol parties and special posts, raw constables have frequently had to go on deputation at a period when they might ordinarily be undergoing training. A poor and often illiterate class of man has necessarily found his way into the force to fill vacancies and there has been little opportunity of instructing them.

Training.

127. The Headquarter schools carried out their usual programme of instruction.

The following number of men passed the various departmental examinations held in October and November 1921 and May 1922 :—

Sar Fouzdar's examination	1
Fouzdar's examination	7
Naib Fouzdar's examination	22

The Police Training Class at the Baroda Fad, which in accordance with the orders of Government was to be closed after the end of January 1922, was closed accordingly after the final examination of the candidates attending the same. At the final examination 16 candidates appeared and 13 passed. Of those who passed there were 1 probationer, 1 Jamadar and 4 Havaldars of Baroda, 6 Havaldars of Kadi and 1 Havaldar of Amreli.

Drill, discipline and physical training.

128. Drill, discipline and physical training received due attention, as usual, at the district and Taluka Headquarters. The Military Lance Naik engaged at Baroda as Drill Instructor was returned to the Military Department as sanction for the same expired

and sufficient number of drill instructors had been trained for use in the Talukas.

Punishments.

129. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year under report was 2,962 (126 judicial and 2,836 departmental) as against 1,919 (132 judicial and 1,787 departmental) in the preceding year. The increase is due to severity in dealing with absentees and with negligence in the discharge of duties on the part of the Police.

The percentage of punishments to the actual force (4,240) was 69·85 as against 46·22 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

130. The number of officers and men who received money rewards was 77 and that of those who received special promotions for good work was 12, as against 72 and 10 respectively in the preceding year.

Health.

131. The Police force enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year, except in the Navsari District, where sickness prevailed during the malarial season.

Police Buildings.

132. Mandavda Police Thana in Amreli and Mangrol Police Lines in Navsari were completed and taken possession of during the year. Police lines at Kodinar were extended providing 20 rooms for sepoys, quarters for the Fouzdar and two stables for the Swars' horses. In Kadi the remaining portions of the Mehsana Headquarters buildings were completed during the year, no new works having been undertaken. In Baroda, the Piploi Thana building was taken in possession during the year under report.

133. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,21,743-7-2 as against Rs. 9,06,845-6-2 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 3,14,898-1-0.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the details :—

No.	Heads of charges.	Budget allotments for the year 1921-22.	Expenditure in the year 1921-22.	Expenditure in the year 1920-21.	Difference.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pay and allowances	12,71,132 0 0	10,66,140 12 0	8,02,971 9 4	+2,63,169 2 8
2	Arms and accoutrements	70,140 0 0	69,404 10 7	40,479 8 0	+ 28,925 2 7
3	Contingencies	88,916 0 0	83,736 5 7	59,354 12 8	+ 24,381 8 11
4	Dead stock	2,425 0 0	1,735 5 4	1,684 6 6	— 50 15 10
5	Temporary	2,674 0 0	777 4 6	2,304 2 10	— 1,526 14 4
	Total ..	14,35,287 0 0	12,21,743 7 2	9,06,845 6 2	+ 3,14,898 1 0

It would appear from the above statement that there has been an increase in the expenditure under the heads of " Pay and allowances," " Arms and accoutrements " and " Contingencies." That under the first head was due to the decrease in the number of vacancies and the improved salaries of the several ranks of the Police Force. The increase under the head of " Arms and accoutrements " is chiefly due to the purchase of 200 Snider rifles and 90 revolvers with necessary ammunition at a total cost of Rs. 26,596-11-0, which amount was charged to the accounts during the year under report. As regards the third head, the increase was due to more having been spent on payment of money rewards for the arrest, etc., of accused persons in the several dacoity cases, and increased expenditure on informers and other miscellaneous matters incidental to Police investigation. Travelling on duty had also had to be performed by Police officers on a larger scale owing to increase in serious crime, and owing to the increase in railway fares and revision of the scale of pay, extra expenditure on account of travelling allowance and Bhatta had to be incurred.

There is a slight decrease under the head of " Dead stock " as well as under the last mentioned head, " Temporary." That under the latter was due to less expenditure having been incurred on the Police Training Class at the Baroda Headquarters which was closed altogether at the end of January 1922.

The average cost per man of population comes to Rs. 0-9-1 as against Rs. 0-6-9 in the preceding year. The average cost per head of the total sanctioned force (5,020) was Rs. 243-6-0 as against Rs. 181-1-3 in the previous year.

134. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 3,001, as against 3,317, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file.

Crime reported to the Police.

135. The following statement shows the fluctuations in crime reported to the Police, district by district, for the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file :—

Fluctuations in crime reported to the Police.

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Okha-mandal.	Total.
1917-18..	1,890	1,196	371	372	..	3,829
1918-19..	2,144	1,289	423	426	..	4,282
1919-20..	1,796	958	430	298	..	3,482
1920-21..	1,476	1,175	420	193	53	3,317
1921-22..	1,327	1,125	343	186	20	3,001

The districts of Baroda, Kadi, Navsari, and Amreli show a decrease of 400, 424, 54 and 109 cases respectively when compared with the average number of cognizable cases during the above quinquennium. Kadi district in particular shows a decrease of 424 cases on the quinquennial average of 1,549, this year's total being 1,125. There is reason however to believe that during the year under report a number of cases went unreported, though they could not have been sufficient to account for the heavy decrease in the total. Kadi district criminally was much in the public eye, chiefly because of the incidence of organised dacoities committed by outside professional gangs rather than its general criminality.

136. The following comparative table shows particulars of crimes reported to the Police as well as to the Magistrates, under all classes, district by district for the last two years :—

Particulars of reported crimes.

No.	OFFENCES	BARODA.				KADI.				NAVSARI.				AMRELI.				OKHAMANDAL:				TOTAL.			
		Police.		Magis-trate		Police.		Magis-trate.		Police		Magis-trate.		Police.		Magis-trate.		Police		Magis-trate.		Police.		Magistrate.*	
		1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22.	1920-21	1921-22.	1920-21	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Class I—Against person.																								
1	Murder	27	33	..	.	28	18	..	..	1	4	.	..	6	2	..	.	..	2	..	..	62	59	..	..
2	Attempt at murder ..	4	6	.	.	2	1		.	.	2		..	.	1	..	.	1	1	..	..	7	11	..	..
3	Culpable Homicide ..	9	7		.	7	9	.		3	6		..	.	2	.	.	..	2	..	..	19	26	..	..
4	Grievous hurt .	47	44	9	9	56	64	8	13	25	34	3	3	15	7	1	1	.	2	1	1	143	151	22	27
5	Rape ..	2	7	.	.	6	4			1	3	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	..	.	..	10	16	..	1
6	Kidnapping and abduction . . .	14	14	6	4	6	7		4	1	..		1	3	2	1	.		..	.	..	24	23	7	9
7	Drugging	2	3	..		1	2	.			..	.	..	..	.	..		1	.	..	..	4	5	..	..
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act.	5	1	..	..	4	7		.	..	1				..	.	.	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
9	Miscellaneous . ..	65 + 1 D.F.	107	10	28	74	73	32	43	30	40	11	9	6	14	23	7	..	5	2	..	175 + 1 D.F.	239	78	87
	Total ..	175+ 1D.F.	222	25	41	184	185	40	60	61	90	14	13	31	30	25	9	2	12	3	1	453+ 1D.F.	539	107	124

No.	Offence																								
	Class II—Against property.																								
10	Dacoity or preparation	28+ 2D F	41+ 2D.F	2	..	39	12	1	3	1	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 +2 D.F.	59 +2 D.F.	3	.
11	Robbery ..	20	3	.	4	28	38	.	7	7	5	..	.	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	..	61	87	4	12
12	Theft with house-breaking .. .	330+ 1D F	353+ 12D.F.	2	2	199	210+ 2D F.	..	4	61	69 +2 D F.	..	..	41	47	..	..	5	7	..	..	636 +1 D.F.	686 +16 D F.	2	6
13	Theft { Cattle . .	14	30	..	.	33	54	..	1	.	7	.	.	4	6	.	2	..	..	..	..	51	97	..	3
	{ Other .	336	323+ 2D.F	34	30	206	253	40	51	113	129	6	4	36	46	17	10	10	28	2	.	701	778 +2 D.F.	99	95
14	Associating with a gang of criminals .	.	2	..		.	..	..	.	.	.		..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15	Receiving stolen property .	8	8	.	.	4	.			4	3	.	.	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	13	..	1
16	Criminal breach of trust	36	32	5	9	25	22	15	12	14	11	6	2	12	6	11	8	..	1	1	1	87	72	38	32
17	Cheating ..	19	21	16	17	13	19	14	14	1	14	2	3	3	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	36	58	35	38
18	House-lurking or trespass	63	60	3	14	54	31	6	5	26	15	1	1	8	3		1	..	..	.	2	151	109	10	23
19	Miscellaneous ..	88	118	14	20	171	216	271	523	37	41	14	32	14	20	10	26	.	1	.	3	310	396	309	604
	Total ..	942+ 3D F	1027+ 16D F	76	96	772	854 +2 D F	347	620	264	295 +2 D F	29	42	133	142	45	52	16	39	4	7	2127 +3 D.F.	2357 +20 D.F	501	817
	Class III—Miscellaneous.																								
20	Public tranquility	3	11	.	5	13	16	5	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	23	30	9	13
21	Harbouring offende s	4	1		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	5	2	..	..
22	Pretending to be a Government servant	.	..	.	..	2	..	.	1	.	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
23	Offences against coinage		2	.	..	..	.		.	..	1	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	..
24	Offences against currency notes, etc		.	.	.	.	1	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..
25	Offences against justice .	17	19	2			4	2		2	1	.	..	2	4	.	..	1	..	.		28	28	4	..
26	Offences against Marriage	10	25	25	14	15	27	11	13	1	..	2	..	7	3	11	8	1	2	1	2	34	57	50	37
27	Other offences not specified abvoe ..	176	169	48	68	132	87	..	3	11	30	117	34	10	13	1	..	..		..	..	329	299	166	105
	Total	210	227	75	87	169	136	18	21	18	35	121	35	22	21	13	11	2	2	2	2	421	421	229	156
	Grand Total .	1327 +4 D F	1476 +16 D.F	176	224	1125	1175 + 2 D.F.	405	701	343	420 +2 D F.	164	90	186	193	83	72	20	53	9	10	3001 +4 D.F.	3317 +20 D.F.	837	1097

Class I.—Offences against person :—

The total number of crimes reported to the Police under this class was 453 as against 539 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 86. The percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes was 15·09 as against 16·15 in the preceding year. Taking districts separately, Baroda shows a decrease of 47, Kadi that of 1, Navsari that of 29, Amreli an increase of 1 and Okhamandal a decrease of 10.

Class II.—Offences against property :—

The total number of crimes under this class was 2,127 as against 2,357, showing a decrease of 230 on the whole. The decrease has been shared by all the districts. Baroda shows a decrease of 85, Kadi 82, Navsari 31, Amreli 9 and Okhamandal 23. The percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes was 70·88 as against 71·23 in the preceding year.

Class III.—Miscellaneous :—

The total number of crimes under this class was the same as that in the preceding year, *viz.*, 421. The district figures, however, vary. Baroda shows a decrease of 17, Kadi an increase of 33, Navsari a decrease of 17, Amreli an increase of 1, while there was the same number of crimes in Okhamandal as in the preceding year. The percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes was 14·03 as against 12·62 in the previous year.

Proportion of crime to Police

137. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the Police employed in the prevention and detection of crime was 1·18 cases to one policeman as against 1·33 cases to one policeman in the previous year.

138. Besides 3,001 cases reported to the Police during the year, 4 cases were taken up afresh from the dormant file. This makes a total of 3,005 cases, as against 3,337 in the preceding year. 997 cases were pending with the Police at the commencement of the year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 4,002, as against 4,115 in the previous year.

Arrears.

139. Out of the 4,002 cases for disposal none against 1 was time-barred; 456 against 482 were false cases; 1,108 or 27·68 per cent. against 918 or 22·31 per cent. were placed on the dormant file; 54 or 1·35 per cent. against 87 or 2·11 per cent. were either compounded or withdrawn before trial; 751 or 18·76 per cent. as against 997 or 24·23 per cent. remained on inquiry by the Police at the close of the year; 159 or 3·97 per cent. against 110 or 2·67 per cent. were not detected or apprehended and the remaining 1,474 or 36·83 per cent. as against 1,520 or 36·94 per cent. were committed for trial during the year.

Disposal of cases.

140. Besides the 1,474 cases committed for trial to the magistrates they had 250 cases pending with them from the list of the previous year. The total number of cases with magistrates for disposal during the year was, therefore, 1,724, as against 1,716 in the preceding year.

Disposal of cases after commitment.

Of these 1,724 cases, 196 against 152 were either compounded or withdrawn in courts, 918 against 912 ended in conviction, 383 against 402 ended in discharge or acquittal and 227 against 250 remained pending with the magistrates at the close of the year.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 61·32 as against 62·21 in the preceding year.

Taking districts separately, the percentages of cases convicted to cases tried were as follows :—

District.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Baroda	69·45	67·85
Kadi	52·40	53·35
Navsari	60·51	60·93
Amreli	51·11	69·07
Okhamandal..	80·00	60·00

Percentages of conviction in important crimes.

141. Taking important offences separately it would appear that out of 69 true cases of murder and culpable homicide, 60 were tried and 31 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 51·66 as against 33·33 in the preceding year.

Out of 67 true cases of dacoity 30 were tried and 18 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 60·00 as against 29·41 in the previous year.

Out of 53 true cases of robbery 21 were tried and 12 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 57·14 as against 58·82 in the preceding year.

Out of 699 true cases of burglary 134 were tried, and 88 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 65·67 as against 75·32 in the preceding year.

Property stolen and recovered.

142. In 1,558 cases, out of the 4,002 cases dealt with by the Police during the year, property was stolen and in 721 cases it was

recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 4,76,078-5-3 and that of property recovered was Rs. 45,402-8-3, as against Rs. 2,64,693-12-11 and Rs. 44,883-12-11 respectively in the preceding year.

The percentage of recovery comes to Rs. 9·54 per cent. as against 16·90 in the preceding year.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 46·28 as against 16·61 in the previous year.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

143. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with during the year was 3,862, as against 3,952 in the preceding year. Of these, 280 were disposed of before trial (49 were released by the Police, 213 were released by magistrates, 3 escaped and 15 died before trial), leaving a balance of 3,582, of whom 2,841 were tried, 1,359 were convicted, and 1,452 were either acquitted or discharged, 8 died and 3 escaped during trial.

At the end of the year 189 persons remained pending inquiry with the Police and 541 pending trial with magistrates as against 203 and 608 respectively in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 44·31 as against 47·00 in the preceding year.

Magistrates' direct cases.

144. Magistrates' direct cases decreased from 1,097 to 837 in the year under report. Of these 786 were declared to be true cases. The district figures and the percentages of conviction were as follows :—

District.	1921-22.			1920-21.		
	Number of cases declared to be true.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.	Number of cases declared to be true.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	143	43	30·07	201	82	40·79
Kadi	405	9	2·22	701	19	2·71
Navsari	156	110	76·92	85	37	43·53
Amreli	73	13	17·81	61	9	14.75
Okhamandal	9	1	11·11	8	1	12·50

Caste of criminals.

145. As usual, Bhils, Kolis and Vaghris formed the majority of criminals.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

146. Mr. Shankar Bhagwant Dighe was in charge of the Department as the Chief Detective Officer from the beginning of the year upto the 17th of April 1922, when he was deputed for special work with regard to the dacoities in Kadi district. Sar Fouzdar Mr. Anandrao Sakharam Vaidya held charge of the office for the rest of the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 10 officers and 10 men.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,361-8-6 as against Rs. 18,454-0-7 in the preceding year.

As regards investigation in and detection of important crimes the Criminal Investigation Department did the following work :—

1. Evidence against one Sundersing Atmasing who was found to be in possession of much suspicious property was collected and handed over to the Fouzdar at Mehsana for a bad livelihood case.
2. The case against Gemalsing, a Jamadar at the State General Hospital and his brother who were arrested in connection with thefts reported to have occurred within the precincts of the Hospital ended in conviction of both the accused. They have preferred an appeal against the conviction.
3. One Moti Trikam, a blacksmith, and three others, *viz.*: (1) Tailor Ranchood Khushal, (2) Sidubhai Sumarbhai and (3) Balaram Hariram were prosecuted under the State Arms Act, the former for undertaking repairs of a revolver without a license and the latter three for unauthorizedly disposing of and being in possession of the same.
4. A case of forgery in connection with the presenting of a withdrawal warrant at the Post Office Savings Bank was sent up for trial in the Sessions against one Kashinath Narhar Dharmadhikari but it ended in acquittal of the accused, who was given benefit of doubt.
5. One Fakir Sultan Tabaralli was prosecuted for harbouring dacoits and obtained 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
6. A case of receiving stolen property against Jusaf Mahomed Hala was successful, the accused getting 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. A case of cycle theft against Govind Magan Gungana ended in conviction.

8. Accused Soni Hira Magan in a theft case of the Baroda city was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department with Muddamal and the case was successful.

9. Shivabhai Valabhbhai, accused in the Parola Arson Case (East Khandesh) who had absconded, was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department at Ahmedabad and made over.

The results of cases that had remained pending at the close of the previous year were as follows :—

1. The case of uttering and passing counterfeit coins against Maganlal Vasantram has ended, the accused having been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and a fine of Rs. 200.

2. The cases of forgery and criminal breach of trust against accused Magan Sakhidas have been tried. The accused who had absconded was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department and ultimately got 3 years' rigorous imprisonment in one and 2 years in the other.

3. The Sindhi Baluchi Gang case, in which 14 cases of dacoities committed in Baroda territories were involved, ended in the conviction of 23 accused out of the total 31 who had been put on trial in Bombay. The special good work of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department in this case has been appreciated by rewards, etc., both by His Highness' Government and the Government of

Bombay. The sentences passed against the accused persons were exemplary.

4. The Bahadurpur Arson case resulted in acquittal for want of sufficient evidence.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Baroda the Chief Detective Officer and his staff did excellent work.

Besides these activities the Criminal Investigation Department did much useful political and miscellaneous work and helped the foreign Police in many matters.

The Finger Print Bureau

147. The Finger Print Bureau remained under the control of Mr. S. B. Dighe. During the period from 18th April to 31st July 1922, the charge remained with Sar Fouzdar Mr. Vaidya, the former being on special duty.

The strength of the Bureau consisted of one Chief Operator of the rank of 1st grade Naib Fouzdar and three other Operators, of whom one is in the second grade and the rest are in the third grade.

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year was 21,902 and during the year under report 932 slips were received for record, thus making a total of 22,834 at the end of the year. Of these 932 new slips, 685 were received from the local officers and 247 from foreign officers as against 633 and 174 respectively in the preceding year. 30 slips were removed from record owing to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, thus leaving a balance of 22,804 on record.

The number of slips sent to the foreign Bureau for record was 256 as against 208 in the preceding year.

1,508 slips were received for trace during the year as against 1,874 in the preceding year. Of these 1,508 slips, 970 slips were received from local officers and 538 from foreign officers as against 1214 and 660 respectively in the preceding year.

Of 1,508 slips received for trace, 240 were traced as against 294 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 15·98 as against 15·69.

The Bureau sent 1,224 slips for trace to the other Bureau as against 1,523 in the preceding year.

Attention of the local officers was drawn to inadequate sentences passed in 5 cases. The number of reconvictions reported during the year was 97.

In 7 cases officers from the Bureau were summoned for expert opinion.

In 2 cases the attention of the local officers was specially drawn, by fine or warning, for improvement in the routine work in connection with the Finger impressions, through their respective heads.

Important events.

148. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Capital with a visit on the 23rd and 24th of November 1921. The Police arrangements which included also the guarding of the Railway line, were of an elaborate description and were quite successful. In recognition of the efficient Police arrangements, the Royal Guest honoured the Police Commissioner by presenting him with gold sleeve links inscribed with the Prince of Wales' emblem. Mr. Ghatge, Police Naib Subha, Baroda, and Mr. Dighe, Chief Detective Officer, were also personally decorated by His Royal Highness.

2. There were two marriages in the Ruling Family during the year and the Police Naib Suba, Baroda, made satisfactory Police arrangements on both occasions.

3. An important Police Conference was held at Baroda on the 10th and 11th of May 1922. With the Resident's approval the Conference was attended by a large and representative number of Police officers of adjoining territories under the presidentship of Major Hodgson, Commissioner of Police, Baroda. The first sitting was opened by the Resident, the Dewan being also present. The vexed and serious problem of professional dacoities by organised gangs of dacoits and the question of devising conjoint means of dealing with them were discussed. The direct result of the Conference was to bring home to all who attended it, and through them the administrations they represented, the need of better co-operation, the removal of prejudices and of petty restrictions.

4. In pursuance of Huzur Orders, a committee was appointed under the presidentship of the Commissioner of Police to inquire into the causes of the dacoities which had been committed during the past year. The Committee had a number of sittings in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts and invitations were given to the public to come forward and offer their views, evidence or advice. Large number of persons, both official and non-official, were examined. The evidence which the Committee recorded did not disclose much which was not known to the authorities; however these investigations suggested various steps to improve the situation, *viz.*, the removal of a number of officers whose employment in the Kadi district was considered to be undesirable, the provision of better arms of precision, the employment of substantial Police and military

forces on frontier, patrol duty, the introduction of Criminal Tribes Act in Kadi district and the registration of all Baluchis thereunder.

Improvements made.

149. The following improvements were made in the administrative work of the department :—

(1) The extradition of accused persons from the Palanpur Agency and States thereunder to the Baroda State and *vice versa* was restricted and decided in correspondence with the Residency to be only for offences enumerated in Schedule I of the British Extradition Act.

(2) A reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the Kathiawar Agency and the Baroda State to publish free of cost notifications regarding serious crimes in their respective gazettes.

(3) The State had been in correspondence with the Governement of Bombay in regard to a reciprocal arrangement for the surrender of convicts and under-trial prisoners to give evidence in courts, but the procedure being considered to be against the spirit of the existing law, it was disallowed by the Government of India and had therefore to be stopped on both sides, the practice of obtaining such evidence by commission was therefore resumed.

(4) Rules were published with regard to the treatment of motor vehicles coming to the State territory from outside.

(5) Reciprocal arrangement was arrived at in regard to the treatment of Motor Vehicles coming to or

passing through State territory from British India and some of the Native States and *vice versa.*

(6) Fouzdars who are required to keep a horse and who have their headquarters in the City of Baroda were granted a horse allowance of Rs. 25.

(7) Punitive Police had to be posted at the village of Shialaj in Mangrol Taluka at the cost of the villagers who were found to be in the habit of committing crimes on railways.

(8) The Criminal Tribes Act was passed by His Highness' Government during the year under report and the rules thereunder were under preparation.

(9) The grades of the Assistant Police Naib Subas and that of the Office Superintendent to the Police Commissioner were improved and included in the general list of 1st and 2nd grade Vahivatdars.

Recommendations.

150. Mr. N. S. Shinde, Police Naib Suba of Amreli, has tackled the affairs of his district with zeal and method, and has successfully ensured co-operation with adjacent administrations.

Mr. Navalshanker Mulshanker Mehta, Police Naib Suba of Kadi to which district he was recently transferred, deserves favourable mention for his efforts to deal with a situation in Kadi district which is full of trouble and anxiety.

To Messrs. Baburao Vaidya and V. M. Limaye, Sar Fouzdars, is due a meed of praise for the steady, able and painstaking manner in which they have performed every duty entrusted to them. Each, in his own particular way, impressed as being a loyal and trustworthy officer.

E. Prisons.

Personnel.

151. Major W. H. Hodgson was in charge of the department as Inspector General of Prisons throughout the year.

Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

152. The number of jails and lock-ups was 1 Central Jail, 4 District Jails and 38 Lock-ups during the year.

Total number of admissions.

153. The total number of admissions in all the jails and lock-ups was 3,894 (3,700 males and 194 females) as against 4,266 (4,052 males and 214 females) in the preceding year. The decrease is due to decrease in the number of reported crimes during the year under report.

Total daily average.

154. The total daily average number of prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups was 835 (811 males and 24 females) as against 834 (805 males and 29 females) in the previous year.

Religion.

155. Of the total admissions of convicts in all the jails and lock-ups those who were actually sentenced during the year numbered 1,047 as against 1,003 in the previous year. Of these 90·1 per cent. against 88·2 were Hindus, 9·7 against 10·8 were Mahomedans and 0·2 against 1·0 were of other religions.

Age.

156. As usual the ages between 15 and 40 contributed the largest number of convicts, *viz.*, 870 as against 823 in the preceding year.

157. The percentage of literate convicts during the year was the same as that in the previous year, *viz.*, 19·6.

Education.

158. Labourers, cultivators and private servants formed as usual the largest portion of the jail population.

Occupation.

159. The offences with which the majority of convicts was charged were as usual theft, burglary and hurt.

Offences.

160. Most of the sentences were, as usual, for six months and under.

Sentences.

161. The total expenditure during the year, excluding that of Police guards for lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 1,54,084-12-11 as against Rs. 1,84,522-4-1 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The decrease in expenditure is technical, there being very little expenditure under head "buildings and repairs" during the year under report. Apart from this item there has been some increase in the expenditure, but it is negligible.

The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 184-8-6 as against Rs. 221-4-0 in the preceding year.

162. The total earnings of all the jails and lock-ups were Rs. 25,599-2-11 as against Rs. 26,922-7-9 in the preceding year.

Earnings.

163. The Thana system of sending selected prisoners to the Model Farm and allowing them freedom was continued and it worked satisfactorily.

Thana system.

164. The question of the repatriation of convicts in the Andamans was decided by the Government of India and it was ultimately settled by them that all the convicts should be transferred as soon as possible from the Andamans to the local Jails in India. Accordingly the ten Baroda State convicts will shortly be returned. It is proposed to admit them to the Baroda Central Jail as prisoners undergoing life imprisonment. No change in the existing penal law of the State is proposed, nor separate building accommodation provided for the convicts that are to be returned.

Deportation.

F. Registration.

165. Mr. G. R. Nimbalker, B.A., was in charge of the department during the year except for a few months, when he acted as Naib Dewan and when he proceeded on leave. During these periods Messrs. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colum) and N.K. Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-Law, acted for him respectively Mr. S. K. Nayampalli, B.A., LL.B., continued as personal assistant and inspected the Sub-Registrar's offices. The Personal Naib Subas of Baroda and Kadi and the Subas of Naosari and Amreli worked as ex-officio Registrars for their respective districts, except in the case of Okhamandal under Amreli where the Commissioner of Okhamandal has been invested with the power of the Registrar so far as his jurisdiction is concerned.

Personnel.

166. A new office was opened in the course of the year at Unjah under Sidhpur tentatively for two years for the convenience of the people in the southern portion of the Taluka. This brought

Number of offices.

the total number of Sub-Registry offices to 44 at the close of the year, showing an increase of one over the last year.

Number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure.

167. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value and the gross receipts and expenditure of the department for two years:—

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21 ..	44.542	2,47,89,690	1,75,531	54,509
1921-22 ..	36,197	2,27,36,320	1,51,057	53,060

Causes of variation.

168. All the figures show a decrease which was shared by all the four districts without exception. No special reason beyond what was given last year can be adduced this year for the decrease. It is now a matter of common knowledge that money is scarce and therefore not available for transfers of property. It will be noticed that the figure of expenditure, too, is on the decrease, showing the vigilance of the department to control expenditure in spite of increased salaries to establishments. The department had several places reduced and restricted the engagement of temporary clerks in the season by a close watch on the monthly returns.

Documents classified.

169. The following statement will show the classification of documents received for registration:—

Nature of instruments.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Immoveable property :—		
(*i*) Compulsory—		
Gifts	412	311
Sales	20,529	16,730
Mortgages with possession	16,428	13,384
Mortgages without possession	2,948	2,546
Instruments of partition	687	541
Leases above 3 years	969	630
Other documents	1,324	1036
Total ..	43,297	35,178
(*ii*) Optional—		
Leases upto 3 years	247	164
Wills and authorities to adopt	437	370
Total ..	684	534
Total (*i*) and (*ii*) ..	43,981	35,712
Moveable properties—		
(*i*) Compulsory—		
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000..	43	42
(*ii*) Optional—		
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000	.98	46
Instruments of pledges with possession ..	14	19
Instruments without possession	37	27
Divorce	37	28
hOter documents	332	323
Total (*ii*)	518	443
Total (*i*) and (*ii*) ..	561	485
GRAND TOTAL ..	44,542	36,197

170. The Personal Assistant inspected 21 Sub-Registry offices and paid surprise visits to 3 during the year.

Inspection.

171. The special privilege, given to the Agricultural Banks in the State, of having their documents registered without the payment of any kind of fees, has also been extended to Co-operative Societies till September 1924. 240 documents relating to such Banks and Societies were registered during the year and the value of the remissions enjoyed by them amounted to Rs. 680.

Documents relating to Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Societies.

172. Marriages under the Local Civil Marriage Act are required to be registered by the Sub-Registrars, but during the year under report only one such marriage was registered in the whole State.

Registration of marriages.

G. Court of Wards.

173. The number of wards at the commencement of the year was 68. Superintendence was assumed over 6 new wards and withdrawn from 8, leaving 66 wards at the end of the year.

Number of wards.

174. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 24,84,866-9-5 while their income was Rs. 1,79,244-4-5.

Wards' properties and their income.

175. Out of the total savings of Rs. 3,14,705-4-9 Rs. 2,33,098-3-5 were deposited in the Bank of Baroda, and Rs. 9,474-2-1 in the Postal Savings Bank. Rs. 1,852-2-0 were invested in the Post Office Cash Certificates and

Savings and Investment.

Rs. 19,450 -0-0 in the Shares and War-Bonds. Rs. 50,830-13-3 were left as cash in hand.

Education of the wards and management of their properties.

176. Arrangements for the education of the wards and the management of their properties remained the same as in the preceding year.

H. Religious and Charitable Institutions.

General control.

177. The Sar Suba continued to be in charge of the Devasthan branch and was assisted in the work of this branch by the Barkhali Assistant.

Institutions under Government management.

178. The number of Institutions under direct Government management was 46 as before. Two of these, *viz.*, Kedareshwar Khichadi and Gyarmi Karkhanas, were charitable institutions for maintenance of the Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes respectively in the City of Baroda. These were under the direct management of the Head Office, while the rest were managed by the respective local officers. The total expenditure of these institutions was Rs. 80,563 as against Rs. 88,105 for the previous year. The decrease is due to less expense being allowed during the year under report.

Properties of Institutions.

179. The moveable and immoveable property belonging to the institutions was worth Rs. 17,90,107-11-0 as against Rs. 17,87,645-0 in the previous year.

The position of the Reserve and General Fund.

180. The two funds, *viz.*, (1) Reserve Fund and (2) General Fund standing in the name of Sar Suba (Devasthan Adhikari), are shown in the following tables:—

Name of Fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund ..	2,93,202	33,245	3,26,447	16,474	3,09,973
Reserve Fund ..	4,482	6,806	11,288	4,790	6,498
Total ..	2,97,684	40,051	3,37,735	21,264	3,16,471

Use of Funds.

181. Extraordinary expenses of all the institutions over and above budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings, are met out of the Reserve fund to which all contribute rateably while the General fund which is made of the net savings of all the institutions, is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. Out of this General fund about 12,000 rupees are spent every year on the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi district and Rs. 3,000 are spent every year on the maintenance of the Pattan Ayurvedic Pathashalla and Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 300 are contributed annually towards expenses of Orphanage at Amreli and the Maharani Chimnabai Maternity Ward at Baroda respectively.

The balance of the General fund stood at Rs. 3,09,973 at the end of the year under report of which Rs. 1,58,500 were in the shape of Government of India War-Bonds, Rs. 30,000 in the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Shares and Rs. 60,125 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 61,348, was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

182. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year under report numbered 4,477 enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 2,63,696 in the form of Inami villages and cash allowances . Of these those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required by the Charitable Endowment Act to get their budget sanctioned by Government every five years. The managers of 146 such institutions have already tendered their budgets.

Institutions under private management.

183. Out of the seven itinerant religious preachers already attached to certain temples in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts, two places of preachers at Bhadran and Petlad were abolished three years back and out of the remaining five preachers only three were working at Amreli, Bechraji and Sidhpur, two places being vacant as qualified hands were not available.

Itinerant religious preachers.

184. 49 institutions were visited by the Head Office during the year under report. Out of these 21 were inspected by the Sar Suba and 28 by the Barkhali Assistant.

Inspection.

185. The scheme for the better management of Dwarkadhish Temple at Dwarka and those subordinate thereto, which came into force during the last year, continued to work during the year under report, but the Gugali Pujaries having strongly protested against the scheme, the working of the scheme had to be suspended from 1st June 1922 and the Pujaries and Shrimant Shankeracharya were again entrusted with the independent management of the respective temples. A new scheme is under the consideration of Government.

Dwarka Temple Scheme.

CHAPTER III.

Finance.

Personnel.

186. Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Columbia), continued as Accountant General upto 20th January 1922 and on his being transferred as Chief Officer with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in Europe, Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, B.A., LL.B., worked upto 8th May 1922. But for a short period from 9th May 1922 to 28th June 1922 Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel, B.A., LL.B., was in charge of the Department, and finally Mr. N. K. Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-Law, held the office during the remaining portion of the year.

Functions of the department.

187. The department is divided into eight branches in accordance with its three-fold function, *viz.* : Audit, Accounts and Finance.

Main Branch

188. The Main Branch is the central controlling office of the department under the direct supervision of the Accountant General aided by his Assistant. All financial questions of an urgent nature are disposed of in this branch. The accounts of tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries are also compiled in this branch. The following statement shows the demand, collections and arrears of tribute during the year :—

Statement showing the demand, collection and arrears of tribute due to His Highness' Government for the Samvat year 1978, *i.e.*, 1921-1922.

No.	Name.	Total Demand.			Collections.	Arrears.	Surplus recovery.	REMARKS.
		Past Arrears.	Demand for the current year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
1	Rewa Kantha	1,10,916 8 9	1,31,072 7 7	2,41,989 0 4	1,81,792 15 0	60,196 1 4	....	
2	Mahi Kantha..	3,71,543 11 4*	*1,42,159 9 4**	5,13,703 4 8	2,29,011 6 9	2,84,751 12 5	59 14 6	* Include Rs. 988-7-0 for interest.
3	Kathiawad	3,71,662 1 9	2,95,338 4 0	6,67,000 5 9	3,17,503 12 8	3,49,496 9 1	....	
4	Palanpur	95,952 2 0*	44,179 4 2	1,40,131 6 2	44,437 8 6	95,693 13 8	....	
5	Miyagam	13,663 9 2†	7,468 6 11†	21,132 0 1	14,362 7 4	6,769 8 9	....	† Include Rs. 698-14-2 for interest.
	Total Rs.	9,63,738 1 0	6,20,218 0 0	15,83,956 1 0	7,87,108 2 3	7,96,907 13 3	59 14 6	

In addition to the above work, the said branch keeps the accounts of business transactions with banks in Bombay. These transactions amounted to Rs. 22,38,237 in remittances and to Rs. 21,38,984 in withdrawals.

Compilation Branch.

189. The work of compiling the final accounts of the State from the monthly statements received from the Pre-Audit Branch as well as the monthly accounts received from the Mahal and other treasuries is done in the Compilation of Accounts Branch under the direct supervision of the Assistant Accountant General.

Civil Audit Branch.

190. The Civil Audit Branch, which is also under the supervision of the Assistant Accountant General, examines after the Post Audit System all the vouchers with the exception of those relating to the offices in the City and to certain Departments, *viz.*, the Public Works, the Railways and the Military Department.

Stamp Branch.

191. The Stamp Branch, which is under the Main Branch, reports to have realized revenue amounting to Rs. 10,01,250 from the sale of stamps as against Rs. 9,56,227 during the previous year.

Pre-Audit Branch.

192. Controlled by a separate Assistant Accountant General, the Pre-Audit Branch before authorising payments, checks and examines the vouchers of all the offices in the City. The vouchers relating to the Military Department received from the main army office at Baroda as well as those received from the Mahal and other treasuries undergo a similar examination. In case of bills pertaining to the Printing Press, they are audited on the Post Audit System. The total transactions covered by this inspection during the year under report stood at Rs. 6,72,38,581 on both the sides of the accounts.

193. The Inspection Branch inspects the accounts of all departments except the Military, the Public Works, and the Railway, by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinizing local accounts. The Assistant in charge of this Branch inspected 286 offices during the year.

Inspection Branch.

194. The Local Boards Inspection Branch supervised by two auditors examined the accounts of District and Taluka Local Boards and those of the District Municipalities and the Vishishta Panchayats.

Local Boards Inspection Branch.

195. The Public Works Audit Office exercises Audit control over the Public Works Department, Baroda City Municipality and the Baroda City Improvement Trust.

Public Works Audit Branch.

196. In the Civil Departments 160 new pensions were sanctioned and 95 ceased through death. At the close of the year the total number of civil pensioners stood at 1,456 drawing an aggregate annual amount of Rs. 3,12,020. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 1,502-11-0 were awarded to 22 persons during the year. In the Military Department 67 new pensions were sanctioned and 24 ceased through death. The total number of military pensioners at the end of the year was 849. The annual pension drawn by them amounted to Rs. 82,549-8-0. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 23,423 were awarded to 61 persons.

Pensions and Gratuities.

197. The Accountant General receives from the various departments the statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. After scrutinizing the

Budget.

statements, the budget is prepared and then submitted to Government by the middle of April so as to leave about twelve to fourteen weeks for its consideration by Government. It is the duty of the Accountant General to look vigilantly to any increase or decrease in revenue and expenditure, to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred and to advise Government generally on all questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State.

Receipts and disbursements.

198. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements :—

Receipts.

No.	Head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ..	1,11,25,242	1,15,61,710	4,36,468	....
2	Miscellaneous Taxes ..	3,21,478	3,41,601	20,123	....
3	Forests	3,78,987	4.46,770	67,783	....
4	Abkari..	28,73,037	29,91,798	1,18,761	....
5	Customs	2,46,025	2,50,081	4,056	....
6	Stamps	9,56,227	10,01,250	45,023	....
7	Registration	1,78,911	1,52,174	....	26,737
8	Tribute and Fixed Jamabandi received through the Residency	4,86,113	7,87,108	3,00,995	....
9	Tribute and Fixed Jamabandi received direct	10,303	11,805	1,502	....
10	Interest	14,33,328	11,57,843	....	2,75,485
11	Village Board Revenue	1,62,847	1,75,897	13,050	....
12	Opium	6,31,726	5,75,702	....	56,024
13	Railways	9,28,856	7,38,561	....	1,90,295
14	Irrigation	35,935	30,008	....	5,997
15	Judicial Fees and Fines	1,09,901	1,28,947	19,046	....
16	Jail	23,091	25,563	2,472	....
17	Education	1,61,850	1,73,941	12,091	...
18	Public Works ..	2,50,262	1,74,395	....	75,867
19	Miscellaneous including Local Boards, Ferries, Pedhies, General Administration, Police, Medical, Press, Miscellaneous, and Military ..	5,41,486	5,34,075	....	7,411
	Total Receipts ..	2,08,55,605	2,12,59,229	10,41,370	6,37,746
	Net increase ..	....	4,03,624	4,03,624	....

Disbursements.

No.	Head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Reveue ..	24,05,551	23,87,987	....	17,564
2	Other establishments (*viz.* Taxes Abkari, Customs and Salt ..	1,78,240	1,83,703	5,463	....
3	Forests	1,17,604	1,27,075	9,471	....
4	Stamps	83,849	95,879	12,030	....
5	Registration	51,516	53,194	1,678	....
6	Tribute	....	5	5	....
7	Opium	3,95,896	5,57,704	1,61,808	....
8	Palace	20,42,262	20,28,752	....	13,510
9	Huzur Raj-Karbhar .	7,90,894	8,94,987	1,04,093	....
10	Judicial	4,10,800	4,39,846	29,046	....
11	Police	10,38,716	13,43,771	3,05,055	....
12	Jail	89,269	95,775	6,506	....
13	Education	25,42,032	29,43,404	4,01,372	....
14	Medical	5,60,022	6,09,222	49,200	....
15	Printing Press ..	1,40,100	1,00,254	....	39,846
16	Local Boards and Sthanik Panchayats.	7,00,301	7,17,372	17,071	....
17	Public Works ..	29,30,930	21,98,618	....	7,32,312
18	Army	21,31,459	26,94,077	5,62,618	....
19	Dewasthan Dharmadaya	2,28,509	2,37,165	8,656	....
20	Assamdars and Nemnookdars	5,01,362	5,41,221	39,859	....
21	Pensions	3,12,868	3,16,984	4,116	....
22	Marriage in Ruling Family	547	4,06,375	4,05,828	....
23	Extraordinary ..	6,50,342	35,429	....	6,14,913
24	Miscellaneous (including Interest, Local Boards, Village Boards, Revenue, Ferries, Irrigation and miscellaneous) ..	8,65,617	13,94,105	5,28,488	....
	Total Rs. ..	1,91,68,686	2,04,02,904	26,52,363	14,18,145
	Net increase ..	....	12,34,218	12,34,218	..

Increase under receipts.

199. The main heads which show appreciable increase under receipts are:—

Land Revenue :—Rs. 4,36,468. Due to the realization of past arrears.

Taxes :—Rs. 20,123. Partly due to the increase in demand and to the realization of past arrears.

Forests :—Rs. 67,783. Due to the increase in the prices in the sale of the forest produce.

Abkari :—Rs. 1,18,761. Due to the deposit of duty from contractors being credited to Government.

Stamps :—Rs. 45,023. Due to the revision of rates for the Court-Fee and Documentary Stamps.

Tribute :—Rs. 3,00,995. Partly due to the realization of past arrears of the Rewa-Kantha and partly to the adjustment of the Mahi-Kantha accounts for the previous year.

Village Board Revenue :—Rs. 13,050. Due to the revision of the rate of fees of the cattle pounds and to the increase in the sale prices of grass.

Judicial Fees and Fines :—Rs. 19,046. Due to the increase in the realization of fines under the Infant Marriage Act.

Education :—Rs. 12,091. Due to the revision of rates of fees of the Secondary and Industrial schools.

Decrease under receipts.

200. The main heads which show appreciable decrease under receipts are:–

Registration:—Rs. 26,737. Due to the decrease in the registration of documents and limited companies.

Interest :—Rs. 2,75,485. Partly due to the decrease in short period deposits and to the sale of India Stock and of War Bonds.

Opium:—Rs. 56,024. Due to the decrease in the sale of opium.

Railways:—Rs. 1,90,295. Due to the increase in the working expenses by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Public Works:—Rs. 75,867. Mainly due to the transfer of the Electrical Division to the Railway Department.

Increase under disbursements.

201. The heads which show appreciable increase under disbursements are:—

Stamps:—Rs. 12,030. Partly due to the increase in the cost of paper and printing and partly to the revision of rates of commission to the Vendors.

Opium:—Rs. 1,61,808. Due to the purchase of a large quantity of opium juice.

Huzur Raj Karbhar:—Rs. 1,04,093. Due to the revision of grades, special promotions and special appointments on high salaries.

Judicial :—Rs. 29,046. Due to the revision of grades.

Police:—Rs. 3,05,055. Due to the revision of the grades.

Education:—Rs. 4,01,372. Due to the revision of the grade of primary school teachers.

Medical:—Rs. 49,200. Due to the revision of grades and to the creation of fresh posts.

Local Boards and Sthanik Panchayats :—Rs. 17,071. Due to the increase in the grants to the Local Boards.

Army:—Rs. 5,62,618. Due to the revision of grades and to the increase in the travelling allowance and expenditure on account of Baharvatia Expedition.

Assamdars and Nemnookdars :—Rs. 39,859. Due to the payment of the Assami and Nemnooks for the past years.

Marriage in Ruling Family :—Rs. 4,05,828. Due to the celebration of the marriage of Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilrao and of Shrimati Laxmi Devi.

Miscellaneous :—Rs. 5,28,488. Partly due to the adjustment of discount in the sale of 3½ per cent. India Stock of £ 60,000 and War Bonds of 18 lakhs ; and partly due to donations by His Highness, and to expenses in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Decrease under disbursements.

202. The heads which show appreciable decrease under disbursements are:—

Land Revenue :—Rs. 17,564. Due to the partial reduction of the temporary establishment of the Director of Commerce.

Palace :—Rs. 13,510. Due to the differences in the Revenue dues of Khangi bids.

Printing Press :—Rs. 39,846. Due to the reduced cost of paper and printing.

Public Works :—Rs. 7,32,312. Due to less expenditure on new works.

Extraordinary :—Rs. 6,14,913. Due to the discontinuance of the Scarcity Allowance.

Financial condition of the State.

203. The following table shows the financial position of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year.—

Particulars.	1920-21.	1921-22.
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balances and Fixed Deposits .	96,73,576	75,54,861
Imvestments including amounts spent on Railways and Reproductive Public Works	6,45,59,962	6,81,97,450
Total Assets	7,42,33,538	7,57,52,311
Deduct—		
Liabilities	40,80,826	50,44,302
Net Assets	7,01,52,712	7,07,08,009
Increase	....	5,55,297

Investments in Railways and Reproductive Public Works

204. It may be noted here that the State has uptil now invested about 3 crores and 51 lakhs in Railways and the receipts under that head amount to Rs. 7,38,561. The State has spent about 52 lakhs in Reproductive Public Works like Irrigation which during the year brought in a revenue of Rs. 30,008 only.

Financial strength of the State.

205. The statement given above will indicate that the financial position of the State is stronger this year by about 6 lakhs as compared with that of the last year.

GENERAL.

Additional work.

206. In addition to the regular work of the Department the Accountant General had to work as a Member of the State Legislative Council.

Receipt and payment work through the Baroda Bank and its branches.

207. The receipt and payment work of the Pre-Audit Branch is done through the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. The branches of the said Bank are started at certain conspicuous centres within the State and the treasury work turned out by them stands highly satisfactory.

Outturn of the Departmental work.

208. The following statement will show the amount of work done by the Accounts Department during the year:—

Name of the Branch.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined.
	Rs.	Rs.
Main Branch	21,324	......
Compilation Branch	2,666	17,613
Civil Audit Branch	15,772	89,646
Pre-Audit Branch	35,134	751
Inspection Branch	1,044	......
Local Boards Inspection Branch ..	1,938	5,451
Public Works Audit Branch ..	5,849	20,590

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A. Land Revenue Proper.

(*a*) Administrative Arrangements.

Personnel

209. The post of the Sar Suba was held by the following officers during the year:—

Name.	From	To	No. of days.
(1) Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A. ..	1—8—22	9—2—22	193
(2) Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B. ..	9—2—22	22—5—22	102

Mr. Datar proceeded on special duty to England in the last week of May and the charge of the Sar Suba remained with Mr. N. K. Aloni for about two weeks when Mr. Nimbalkar again resumed that office from the 5th of June 1922.

Touring and Inspection work done

210. The Sar Suba toured 96 days during the year. He went to 11 Mahals and visited 15 villages. He inspected two Suba offices, *viz.*, Amreli and Baroda. Over and above the proper revenue work Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar disposed of 576 important Giras appeals during his visits to Mahals. Mr. Datar as president of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Forest Grievances toured to Songadh and Vyara for 12 days to enquire into the complaints of the people against the alleged oppression of the forest servants.

211. In accordance with the suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee two posts of personal Naib Subas at Baroda and Kadi were abolished during the year and their work was distributed among the remaining Naib Subas.

Reduction in Naib Subas' post.

212. The posts of the four Subas and the Commissioner of Okhamandal were held by the following officers :—

Officers in charge of the posts of the Suba.

Name of the territory.	Name of the Officer.	No. of daysduring which charge was held by the officer.	
		From	To
Baroda	Mr. B. R. Chavan	1- 8-21	22-12-21
	,, J. B. Mohite	23-12-21	31- 7-22
Kadi	Mr. R. H. Desai	1- 8-21	8- 4-22
	,, B. K. Bhate	9- 4-22	2- 7-22
	,, R. R. Shirgaokar ..	3- 7-22	31- 7-22
Navsari	Mr. N. K. Aloni	1- 8-21	18- 4-22
	,, K. B. Desai	21- 4-22	30- 4-22
	,, N. K. Aloni	1- 5-22	31- 5-22
	,, S. V. Mukerjea	7- 6-22	31-7-22
Amreli	Mr. L. G. Ghanekar ..	1- 8-21	23-12-21
	,, M. M. Sitole	14- 1-22	31-7-22
Okhamandal ..	Mr. Shivraj Singh	1- 8-21	6-11-21
	,, J. B. Mohite	7-11-21	12-12-21
	,, Shivraj Singh	13-12-21	31- 7-22

213. The touring done by the Subas of Baroda and Navsari was more than the minimum fixed by the rules but that of the Kadi and Amreli Subas fell short by 12 days and 13 days respectively.

Touring done.

(b) General Condition.

214. The following table gives the distribution of rainfall during the year as compared with that of the preceding year and the decennial average :—

Rainfall.

Name of the District.	Decennial Average.	Rainfall 1920-21.	Rainfall in 1921-22.
1	2	3	4
Baroda	36·17	22·62	43·80
Kadi	24·35	20·68	34·4
Navsari	48·12	38·79	67·23
Amreli	23·5	24·78	24·69
Okhamandal	13·0	10·0	16·0

215. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of principal crops in annas :—

Yield of crops.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Cotton.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	4	7	7	10	7½	10	7¾	9
Kadi	5	8½	5	7	6	8	6	5
Navsari	8	12	8	6	10	12	10	10
Amreli	9	8	8	11	7	12	9	11
Okhamandal	6	..	10	6	9½	8	..	..

216. The following table gives the prices of food-stuffs prevailing during the year as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of pounds sold for a rupee :—

Prices of food-stuffs.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri		Juwar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda	10¾	11	10	11	12½	16½	8¼	10	8½	8½
Kadi	9½	11½	11	11½	11½	15¼	7	..	10½	10¾
Navsari	8	12	8	10	10	12	7	6	8	8
Amreli	5½	9	13½	12	17	16	5	6	13½	11
Okhamandal.	5½	6	11¾	9¾	17¼	13½	5¼	6	8¼	6

(c) Land Revenue.

217. The number of Government and alienated villages was as under :—

Number of Government and alienated villages.

Name of the District.	1920-21		Total.	1921-22		Total
	Government Villages.	Alienated Villages.		Government Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ..	784	63½	847½	785	64½	849½
Kadi ..	1071½	82½	1,154	1,072½	81½	1,154
Navsari ..	945	37	982	945	37	982
Amreli ..	227	25	252	227	25	252
Okhamandal ..	39	4	43	39	4	43
Total ..	3,066½	212	3,278½	3,068½	212	3,280½

The increase of two in the number of Government villages is due to the fact that one hamlet in the Savli

Taluka was separated from main village and turned into an independent village, and one alienated village in the Kadi district was made Khalsa.

Area of land in each district.

218. The area of land in the five districts was as follows :—

Name of the District.	Area of land in Bighas.	
	1920-21	1921-22.
1	2	3
Baroda	20,89,628	20,92,321
Kadi	32,91,082	33,21,395
Navsari	15,79,351	19,71,675
Amreli	11,73,238	11,73,260
Okhamandal	2,99,674	2,99,674
Total ..	84,32,973	88,58,325

The figures as supplied by the Survey Department have been shown in the above table. The increase is due to the fact that (1) the figures hitherto shown in the Mulki Faisal Patrak in respect of Inami and Ankadia Villages were according to measurements made prior to the Revision Settlement and secondly that the area in respect of the reserved jungles which had not been included heretofore, has been included in the area this year.

Land relinquished and that brought under cultivation.

219. The following table gives in Bighas the area of land relinquished and that of land brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	Land relinquished.		Land brought under cultivation.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921 22.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	94	243	1,302	1,473
Kadi	3,788	7,734	19,845	11,929
Navsari	72	25	2,530	664
Amreli	5,532	4,495	10,645	2,904
Okhamandal	1,092	644	6.693	2,800
Total ..	10,578	13,141	41.015	19.770

Transfer of land.

220. Statistics of transfer of land are as follows :—

Mode of transfer.	1920-21.		1921 22.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
1	2	3	4	5
Inheritance	9,727	6,18,775	7,826	1,39,502
Partition..	60	760	59	931
Gift and Exchange ..	136	1,290	108	1,264
Mortgage..	7	28	11	199
Redemption	71	457	38	135
Sale	14,224	1,14,660	12,592	1,01,375
Other causes	954	11,181	993	10,220
Total ..	25,179	7,47,151	21.627	2,53,626

221. The following table gives the demand and realization of land revenue due to Government as compared with the preceding year :—

Demand and collection.

Name of the District.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Demand.	Collection	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ..	42,04,014	40,33,758	95	42,70,109	42,15,273	98
Kadi ..	45,35,152	40,39,955	88	40,56,358	39,57,900	95
Navsari ..	18,93,362	18,80,508	99	19,23,403	18,90,234	99
Amreli ..	9,32,807	8,89,538	95	9,06,921	8,91,742	98
Okhamandal..	40,387	38,795	96	46,716	45,294	96
Total ..	1,16,05,722	1,08,82,554	94	1,12,03,507	1,10,00,443	98·2

The decrease in demand was due to comparatively less land being taken up for cultivation. The collection work was satisfactory.

222. The outstanding arrears at the close of the year as compared with the preceding year were :—

Past arrears.

Name of the District.	At the close of 1920-21.	At the close of 1921-22.
Baroda	2,49,861	2,66,059
Kadi	6,74,702	8,21,848
Navsari	25,496	31,740
Amreli	1,39,524	83,691
Okhamandal	53,200	54,936
Total	11,42,783	12,56,274

223. The following comparative statement will show what coercive measures were employed for the realization of revenue demands :—

Coercive measures.

Measures.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Notices	30,662	38,991
2. Fines	450	867
3. Sales of land	292	399
4. Sales of immoveable property other than lands.	110	137
5. Sales of moveable property	107	92
6. Arrests	370	372
7. Attachment of Barkhali lands	50	36
8. Attachment of Sarkari lands	2,365	2,403
9. Resumptions and forfeitures	3	6
10. Cases in which land was entered as unoccupied as there was no bidder.	168	23
11. Forfeiture of Government land ..	....	79
Total	34,537	37,405

(d) LOCAL CESS.

Demand and collection.

224. The following table gives the demand and collection of local cess during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Per-cent-age.	Demand.	Collection.	Per-cent-age.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	3,21,789	3,11,733	96	3,20,665	3,15,495	98
Kadi	3,19,531	2,29,565	93	3,07,981	2,91,647	95
Navsari	1,41,264	1,40,544	99	1,41,509	1,39,923	98
Amreli	81,518	79,342	97	71,594	70,090	97
Okhamandal ..	4,101	3,735	91	4,642	4,244	91
Total ..	8,68,203	8,34,919	96	8,46,391	8,21,399	97

The decrease was due to less lands having been taken for cultivation by agriculturists.

(e) INCOME TAX.

Income Tax.

225. The following table shows the demand and realization of Income Tax during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1920-21.		Percentage.	1921-22.		Percentage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
Baroda	1,65,979	1,50,858	90	1,49,551	1,45,016	96
Kadi	77,640	73,722	94	79,813	75,306	95
Navsari ..	23,084	20,878	90	28,595	25,912	90
Amreli ..	12,427	12,198	98	17,148	17,100	99
Okhamandal..	4,207	3,617	86	5,098	5,023	99
Total ..	2,83,337	2,61,253	92	2,80,205	2,68,357	98

It was found by experience that the Revenue Officers of many of the Mahals did not assess the tax as carefully as they ought to have done. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to appoint a special staff of three Income Tax Inquiry Officers with a view to ensure thorough scrutiny of accounts, &c., for rightly assessing the tax. This arrangement, it is hoped, will achieve better results.

B. Attached Estates.

Number of estates and causes of attachment.

226. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year under report and the causes, which led to their attachment :—

No.	Causes of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1.	Under the Guardian and Wards Act ..	56	56
2.	Mortgaged to Government for loans ..	59	47
3.	Attached for arrears of Revenue ..	15	15
4.	Attached owing to disputes among holders	18	21
5.	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples.	55	58
6.	Attached pending mutation of names ..	15	19
7.	Attached for protection of Government shares	2	2
8.	Attached as properties of temples under Government management.	11	12
9.	Attached for other reasons	74	58
	Total	305	288

The number of estates newly attached and those released from attachment is 22 and 39 respectively.

Demand and collection of attached estates.

227. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, the annual demand realization and arrears for the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collection.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21 ..	305	1,11,430	6,04,187	7,15,617	21,815	4,94,150	5,15,965
1921-22 ..	288	1,34,375	4,95,414	6,29,790	56,163	4,28,647	4,84,810

Year.	Number of estates.	Arrears.			Over Collections.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21 ..	305	90,277	1,11,041	2,01,318	557	1,108	1,665
1921-22 ..	288	78,269	67,910	1,46,179	57	1,142	1,199

228. The following table shows the number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment:—

Number of estates and period of attachment.

Under one year.	Number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five. years	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	38	44	21	11	61	25	45	228

C. Compensation.

229. The compensation work was done by the revenue Naib Subas as in the preceding year. The special Prant Compensation Office for Baroda was continued, owing to addition of new work.

Arrangement of work.

Statement showing the cases disposed of, together with the details of the land acquired and compensation awarded for the year 1921-22 with comparative figures for the year 1920-21 :—

Name of the District.	No. of cases disposed of	Area of land compensated for.		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award in Rs.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.	Remarks
		Bighas.	Sq. feet.			Bighas	Sq. feet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Baroda	654	524–14–18¾	21,473–0–0	5– 0 –0	1,14,208– 4–11	3– 2	..	13,062–13– 5	
Kadi	112	18– 4–16	3,28,202–5–0	..	40,918– 8–0	3–15	6,962	3,347 –4– 5	
Amreli	188	209–11– 0	41,672–10–3¾	..	6,214– 3 –0	..	..	9,824–10– 1	
Navsari ..	74	49–15– 0	1,18,281–6–0	..	4,928– 5– 0	1– 6	16,072	1,077– 6– 3	
Okhamandal ..	68	89–18– 0	....	..	355– 9– 8	..	..	....	
Total for 1921-22.	1,096	892– 3–14¾	509,629– 9–3¾	5– 0– 0	1,66,624– 14– 7	8–3	23,034	27,312– 2– 2	
Figures for the year 1920-21.	1,661	1,747–11– 7½	947,491– 5¾	29– 4–0	2,79,841– 7– 4	8–15	36,851– 7	1,17,739–10–10	

D. Boundary Branch.

Personnel.

230. Mr. G. A. Gavane, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Boundary Office throughout the year. The Simada Kamdar's post was kept vacant under orders of Government.

Work done.

231. The following statement will show the important work done by this office as compared with that of last year :—

No.	Description of work.	Year 1921–22.	Year 1920–21.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Boundaries verified	7	8	1
2.	Boundaries settled by amicable settlement	..	..	..
3.	Boundaries surveyed	5	4	1
4.	Cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court	5	1	4
5.	Boundaries inspected	66	45	21
6.	Taluka records examined	4	0	4
7.	Copies of maps supplied to other offices.	27	78	51
8.	Copies of field books supplied to other offices	18	78	60

There has been a noticeable increase in all the heads except the last two. The reason is that the work is brought up to-date.

232. As reported last year, there were 7 boundary cases pending disposal in the court of the Boundary Commissioner out of which 5 were taken up by him and decided. The total gain to this State is 803 Bighas and the total loss is about 3 Vasas with a small well. Two cases, *viz.*, Masa-Vasan and 2 Variav-Sadhiar were pending at the end of the year under report.

Pending boundary cases.

The 12 Mahikantha disputes referred to in the last year's report are proposed to be again taken up for amicable settlement but no reply has yet been received from the authorities concerned.

233. The draft rules for the general verification of the whole British Baroda frontier were, with the consent of His Highness' Government, submitted for approval to the Government of Bombay. They have generally approved them with a slight modification about which correspondence is still going on and it is hoped that these rules will shortly be finally approved of by the Government of India.

General question of the British Baroda verification.

234. The whole work of taking copies of the original Survey papers of the British Government was finished during the year under report and as many as 375 were prepared and duly recorded.

Copying of the British original Survey papers.

235. Arrangements for verification with the adjoining Native States and Political Agencies continued as usual.

Arrangements for verification with States other than British Districts.

E. Railway Demarcation.

236. The office continued to be in charge of Mr. Manibhai Raojibhai Patel, B.A., L.C.E., throughout the year.

Personnel.

237. The demarcation field work of Mehesana Kakosi Branch was started during the year and is nearly finished. The field work of Manund Road Chanasma Harij and Chanasma Bechraji Branches will be taken up during the next year.

Demarcation field work of (1) Mehesana Kakosi, (2) Manund Road Harij, and (3) Chanasma Bechraji.

238. As per agreement arrived at during the previous year, the field work of demarcation of the station yards of Chalthan, Vyara, Doswada and Fort Songadh on Tapti Valley Railway was carried out during the year. The fencing remains to be shifted to the newly demarcated boundary.

Field work of demarcation of the four station yards on T. V. Railway carried out during the year.

239. As the land relinquished from Mehesana to Sidhpur Rajputana Malwa Railway, was obtained in possession, necessary field work for amalgamating the same with the adjoining survey numbers was carried out during the year. Similarly the field work for Kadi Kalol Railway was also taken up and finished during the year. The work on Kalol Vijapur Railway was also started by the end of the working season and will now be finished during the next year.

Disposal of land relinquished and obtained in possession.

240. As the field work for amalgamating the land relinquished from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Main Line was carried out during the last year, the necessary corrections in the survey papers and record was carried out during the year and the Survey and Settlement Department was requested to prepare Fensal Patrak and to send the same to the Vahiwatdars of the various Mahals concerned for realising the additional assessment.

Necessary corrections in the Survey papers carried out and the Survey and Settlement Department requested to charge assessment.

F. Excise.

Personnel.

241. The department of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari was under the control of the Excise Commissioner. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, continued to be in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till 24th January 1922, when Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Penn), relieved him and remained in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

Sources of revenue

242. The Excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquor and from the licenses for the sale of toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

System of farming

243. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country liquor was the same as in the last year, viz., *Contract Distilling and Separate Shop System* throughout the State except in the Amreli district where the District Monopoly System still prevails.

Distilling contracts.

244. The period of the farms for the manufacture of country liquor for the Baroda and Kadi districts with the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Limited, and for the Navsari district with Messrs. Gyara and Company expired on the 31st March 1922. The period was extended for three years more and both the companies on fresh agreements being taken, continued to manufacture and supply country liquor to their respective districts. The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli district continued with Mr. Dorabji Nowroji of Kodinar with a guarantee of Rs. 15,501 per annum.

245. Country liquor shops of the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts were farmed by auction for a period of two years from 1st April 1922. The Kasba and all other interior shops of Baroda and Kadi districts were auctioned out with unrestricted selling prices and those of Navsari with fixed minimum and maximum selling prices. As regards the frontier shops, some of these were auctioned out with fixed selling prices andothers disposed of as before with fixed license fees and fixed selling prices. Baroda City and Navsari, Gandevi Taluka shopscontinued,as stated in last year's report, to Mr. Edulji Rustomji Fanibanda with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 3,20,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively per year.

Farming of liquor shops.

246. Loans of Rs. 2,80,000 and Rs. 2,20,000 were advanced to the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Gyara & Co., respectively, in view of the abnormal increase in the prices of Mahura during the period of their last distilling contract, from which amount Rs. 1,25,000 were graciously remitted by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to each of them with a view to recoup their losses consequent on high prices of distillation bases, and the outstanding loans were ordered to be recovered in equal monthly instalments during the period of their contract.

Recovery of loans advanced to Distilling contractors.

247. The sale of country liquor of 40° U. P. strength was continued only in Vijapur Taluka of the Kadi district and Petlad and Bhadran Talukas of the Baroda district. As arranged in the Conference of 14th June 1921 with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, the sale of 30° U.P. strength was introduced from April 1922 on the frontier shops of Vyara,

Sale of 40° U P and 30° U.P strength liquors.

Mahuva and Songadh Talukas on the border of Bansda State territory.

Detail of Excise revenue.

248. The following is a comparative statement of Excise revenue for the year under report and the preceding year : –

Serial No.	Item.	1920-21.	1921-22.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Manufacture and sale of country liquor ..	22,80,621	24,42,735
2.	Duty and license fees for the sale of foreign liquor (including rectified and denatured spirits.)	32,193	37,123
3.	Sale of toddy	3,96,418	3,49,458
4.	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs ..	75,623	46,324
5.	Miscellaneous receipts	10,113	17,955
	Total ..	27,94,968	28,93,595

N B — Over and above the collection shown above Rs. 1,57,500-14-6 have been recovered out of the past arrears during the year under report.

It will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 98,627 in Excise revenue. Under the first head the increase of Rs. 1,62,114 was due to extra duty of Rs. 1,21,623-8-6 which was kept as deposit (Anamat) last year as also in the current year having been credited to Government, and the increased license fees which the auctions of retail vend have brought. Under the second head increase of Rs. 4,930 was due to the increased consumption of rectified spirit by the State Medical Department. Under the third head the decrease of Rs. 46,960 was due to less amount of license fees recovered for the toddy shops auctioned out and the less number of date trees tapped on account of the removal of the restriction of fixed selling prices.

Under the fourth head the decrease of Rs. 29,299 was due to decrease in consumption of intoxicating drugs owing to which a less amount of duty was refunded and to less amount of bid in auction for the Bhang Ganja contract of the Kadi district. Under the last head there is an increase of Rs. 7,842 which was mainly due to the amount of interest charged as the shopkeepers did not pay in their instalments on due date.

Demand and collections.

249. The following statement gives the demand, collections and arrears of Excise revenue for the year under report :—

District.	Demand.			Surplus.			Total collection.			Arrears.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Baroda ..	8,67,510	15	3	4,079	0	0	7,32,854	6	3	1,37,553	9	0
Kadi ..	3,56,832	6	0	433	0	0	3,36,734	1	5	19,334	14	5
Navsari ..	18,07,910	12	1	14,741	9	2	17,99,325	0	1	9,525	10	6
Amreli ..	24,681	8	11	....			24,681	8	11	...		
Total ..	30,56,935	10	3	19,253	9	2	28,93,595	0	8	1,66,414	1	11

Rs. 16,180-0-10 forming part of this year's demand were collected last year as surplus. Similarly this year there is an over collection of Rs. 19,253-9-2 liable to be credited to the next year. The extra duty of Rs. 2,35,171-9-0 on account of an increase in duty by one grade was collected till the end of March 1922. From this Rs. 1,90,753-10-5 were paid to the distilling contractors as per Council Order No. 18/16 of 28th October 1920 as an increase in the supply rates and the remaining amount of Rs. 44,417-14-7 kept as deposit, was credited to Government.

250. The collections during the year under report were greater than those of the last year by Rs. 98,829 and are attributed to increase in revenue itself as indicated in para. 248. A great amount of arrears in the Baroda district is due to less quantity of liquor taken by the Baroda City Contractor during the four months (April to the end of July) as he is taking the liquor for the amount he had paid by the end of March last to make up his guarantee of that Abkari year and also due to the failure of the shopkeepers to pay the license fees by regular instalments. Steps are being taken to recover the amount.

Reasons for the increase in collections.

251. The following comparative statement gives the number of shops in the four districts :—

Number of shops

District.	Country liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops.		Total.		Remarks.
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	
Baroda ..	199	184	33	33	9	9	241	226	The number of toddy tree foot-booths which is 194 is not included in the number of toddy shops.
Kadi ..	204	185	..	..	3	3	207	188	
Navsari ..	334	318	332	328	8	8	674	654	
Amreli ..	27	28	..	..	..	..	27	28	
Total ..	764	715	365	361	20	20	1,149	1096	

During the year 15 liquor shops in Baroda, 16 in Navsari and 19 in the Kadi district were closed from the 1st April last. 4 toddy shops of the Navsari district were also closed.

252. The following statement gives the number of offences detected and the number of convictions and acquittals under the Abkari Act :—

Offences.

District.	Offences.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Remarks.
Baroda	54	49	1	4 pending.
Kadi	103	90	11	2 „
Navsari	187	164	12	11 „
Amreli	..	..	..	..
Total	344	303	24	17

G. Opium.

Sources of opium revenue.

253. The sources of Opium revenue are :—

(*a*) Profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption.

(*b*) Fees for licenses for retail sale, and

(*c*) Miscellaneous receipts.

State Monopoly of manufacturing opium

254. The manufacture of opium is a State Monopoly on the Bengal system. Till the end of March 1922 the issue rate of opium from State depots was Rs. 30 per Katcha seer. It was raised to Rs. 32-8-0 from 1st April 1922 which continued till the end of the year under report. The shops were auctioned out for one year; the restriction of maximum selling price being

removed as in the preceding year and the minimum selling price was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 in advance of the issue rate of opium.

Poppy cultivation.

255. During the year under report poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur, Kheralu, Visnagar, Mehesana, and Vijapur Talukas of the Kadi district, as per Council Order No. 58/36, dated 26th July 1921. Applications from 130 villages were received and permits were issued to cultivate poppy in Bighas 8,000. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 1,779 maunds, 11 seers and 8 tolas against 1,235 maunds, 30 seers and 35 tolas of the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 543 maunds, 20 seers and 13 tolas. The increase was due to the cultivation of poppy in larger area and the better yield of juice.

Price paid for opium juice.

256. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all the juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to the issue of licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice was fixed at Rs. 8 per seer of 40 tolas.

Opium sent to the depots.

257. The following figures show the quantity of opium sent to the State depots during the year under report :—

	Year 1920-21.	Year 1921-22.
Opium sent to the local depots foı consumption ın the State in lbs.	17,920	15,470

During the year the quantity of opium sent to the depots is less by 2,450 lbs. than that in the year preceding, the quantity being dependent on balance in depots at the time of the requisition as also on the expected consumption in the State. The actual consumption was lbs. 14,805·24 in

the year under report as against 17,554·3 of the previous year. The decrease in consumption is mainly due to the enhanced price of the drug.

Sale of opium in the State.

258. The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are as follows:—

Year.	Cost of production in Rupees.	Amount realised from vendors in Rupees.	Profit to the State in Rupees.
1920-21	1,08,811	5,49,061	4,40,250
1921-22	87,076	5,75,702	4,88,626

The increase of Rs. 48,376 in the net profit is mainly due to increase in the issue rate of opium during the year under report.

H. Customs and Port Dues.

Revenue from Customs and Port dues.

259. The following statement shows the revenue obtained from (*a*) Customs duties at Chandod and Excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District, (*b*) the Sea customs and Port dues as well as Land customs at the frontier 'Nakas' in the Amreli District and (*c*) the Wharfage dues (Armar cess) in the Navsari District:—

District.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	1,30,263	1,24,052	
Kadi	....	12,150	
Navsari	7,847	7,361	
Amreli	1,07,915	1,06,518	
Total ..	2,46,025	2,50,081	

It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 4,056 in the Customs revenue during the year under report. There is a decrease of Rs. 6,211 in Excise duty in the Baroda district which was mainly due to less demand for cotton goods produced in the Mills. In the Kadi district this year two Mills, one at Sidhpur and one at Kalol, commenced their work of producing cotton cloth from which an Excise duty of Rs. 12,150 was realised. The decrease of Rs. 486 in the Navsari district was due to less number of crafts arriving at the ports of Navsari and Billimora. There is a decrease of Rs. 1,397 in the Customs revenue of the Amreli district which was due to less import and export of goods in Kodinar Taluka and the abolition of Custom Nakas in Okhamandal Taluka.

I. Salt.

Salt revenue.

260. The salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts remained unaltered. In the Kodinar Taluka of the Amreli district five salt beds were put to auction for a period of 3 years from 1st August 1919 to 31st July 1922 and fetched Rs. 535-0-0 per year for the monopoly of collecting, manufacturing and selling salt. The revenue from salt in the Kodinar Taluka was Rs. 833-10-11 as against Rs. 612-1-6 in the year preceding.

The salt pans of the Okhamandal Taluka have been handed over to Sheth Ratilal Jethalal of Damnagar for Alkali Works and no salt revenue was realised during the year under report.

J. Stamps.

Constitution.

261. The Accountant General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision over the general working of Stamp Act rested with the Sar Suba.

262. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Revenue.

Sources of Revenue.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Court Fee Stamps	4,86,410	4,95,687
Sale of Documentary Stamps	4,42,531	4,76,291
Special Levies	8,574	20,506
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,364	8,766
Total ..	9,46,879	10,01,250

The revenue has increased by Rs. 54,371, the increase being contributed to principally by the sale of both the Court Fee and Documentary Stamps. The larger revenue from the sale of documentary stamps, in spite of a smaller number of documents registered, was apparently due to the enhanced scale of stamp duty for certain documents from the 10th of March 1922.

263. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps :"—

Expenditure.

Year.	Rs.
1920-21	83,848
1921-22	95,879

264. The Personal Assistant to the Head of the Registration Department inspected 19 Depots, 42 Stamp vendors' Daftars and 46 public offices in order to see that stamps of requisite value were available to the public without any difficulty and also that the revenue was being properly safeguarded.

Inspection.

265. During the year, the Department referred 40 cases to the Varisht Court for decision, of which 21 were due to the Personal Assistant's inspection. There were besides 15 old cases of the previous year. Out of these 55, 38 were decided, the Court agreeing with the Department in 24 and differing in 14. The number of cases pending decision at the close of the year was 17.

Cases referred to the Varisht Court.

K. Barkhali.

266. During the year, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., continued in charge of this Branch as Sar Suba and Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B., continued to hold the post of the Barkhali Assistant. The post of the Giras Assistant was abolished from 1st January 1922, and the work was entrusted to the Barkhali Assistant since then. The Barkhali Assistant had also to do the work of Survey and Settlement Superintendent from 17th April 1922 and continues to do the work.

Personnel.

267. During the year, orders were passed regarding the following villages :—

Village cases.

Serial No.	Villages.	Assessment on the resumed villages or parts of villages.	Assessment charged on villages continued.	Vadharo levied on villages continued.	Cash allowances granted in lieu of villages.	Institutional charges levied.	Service levied on villages continued.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Raghavpur, t. Baroda ..	....	....	2,451 12 0	....	....	....	
2.	Jantra Khadi, t. Kodinar ..	....	....	....	....	....	328 8 0	
3.	Bokarwada, t. Visnagar ..	....	....	....	....	804 4 0	....	
4.	Ringankach, t. Vyara	72 6 0	....	....	....	....	....	Rs. 0-2-8 part has been resumed and Rs. 180 are paid as lump sum, the amount being very small.
	Total ..	72 6 0	....	2,451 12 0	....	804 4 0	328 8 0	
	Figures of the last year ..	8,214 0 0	273 15 6	3,565 7 3	1,690 7 0	1,859 15 3	1,028 12 0	

268. During the year 57 claims were preferred for Cash allowances, amounting to Rs. 6,382-10-0 of which Rs. 2,752-1-0 were continued and claims for Rs. 4,630-9-0 were disallowed. While 129 claims for Rs. 18,115-12-0 were preferred during the previous year, of which Rs. 12,763-0-4 were continued and Rs. 5,352-11-8 were disallowed. No cash allowances were purchased this year.

Cash work.

269. There were 5 claims of Non-guaranteed Giras of the value of Rs. 563-5-0, which were continued. During the previous year 11 claims for Rs. 5,646-13-4 were preferred of which Rs. 5,471-11-10 were continued and Rs. 175-1-6 were disallowed. Moreover Non-guaranteed Giras Hak of the value of Rs. 216-4-9 per annum was purchased for Rs. 3,316-6-6. In the previous year 1-15th share of Takka Hak of Shakpur was purchased for Rs. 4,822-4-0.

Non-guaranteed Giras work.

270. In the Vatan Branch 3 claims were disposed of during the year under report. All of these were succession cases. The amount claimed was Rs. 1,852-14-7, out of which Rs. 1,619-14-7 were continued and Rs. 233-0-0 were discontinued. One succession case was continued with 10 annas service and in two cases the Vatan lapsed to Government. Last year's claims were 10 and the amount continued was Rs. 5,808-7-1. Vatandars were required to render minimum service of Rs. 120 but that scale was raised to Rs. 240 as the minimum scale of pay of clerks went upto Rs. 20 per mensem. 47 Vatans amounting Rs. 7,340-5-5 disappeared as they fell short of the minimum amount of service.

Vatan work.

271. No original settlement order was passed during the year regarding Nakri land. 612 claims about Barkhali land came up for disposal. In 224 cases land measuring 1,598-12 Bighas assessed at Rs. 3,850-15-0 was resumed and in four cases land measuring 57-7 Bighas assessed at Rs. 608-15-0 which was enjoyed as rent free was subjected to settlement. This year's figures as compared with those of the last year stand as under :—

Settlement of Barkhali land.

Item.	Last year.	This year.
1. Original Settlement orders.. ..	....	....
2. Review claims about Barkhali land.	417	123

272. During the year 125 land succession cases came up for disposal as against 143 last year. Rs. 890-7-4 were levied as fine for latches against Rs. 792-7-0 last year and Rs. 607-7-4 were levied as Nazarana as against Rs. 260-11-6 last year. The total amount of fines and Nazarana comes to Rs. 1,497-14-6. Land measuring 336-19 Bighas assessed at Rs. 588-5-0 was purchased for Rs. 6,824-10-8, giving an average of 16 times the loss to Government. Last year Bighas 1-7 were purchased for Rs. 151-15-8.

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

273. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,41,642-13-0 were advanced during the year under report as under:—

Loan work.

Serial No.	Name of Loanee.	Amount.
1	2	3
	Under Huzur Orders.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Shri Sampatrao Gaekwad	80,000 0 0
	Under Council Orders.	
2.	Hakim Mohmed Alli Basad Alli	3,000 0 0
3.	Hanmantrao Sadashivrao Gaekwad	700 0 0
4.	Shri. Malojirao Khanderao Gaekwad	10,000 0 0
5.	Mr. Jamadar Hamidmiya Mohmedmiya	2,000 0 0
6.	Shri. Ganpatrao Shravanrao Gaekwad	20,000 0 0
7.	Shri. Bhadrasinhrao Anandrao Gaekwad	7,942 13 0
	Under Dewan Orders.	
8.	Shri. Lalsinhrao Anandrao Gaekwad ..	12,000 0 0
	Under Departmental Orders.	
9.	Shiledar Kamalojirao Jagdevrao Jadhav	6,000 0 0
	Total .. Rs.	1,41,642 13 0

The balance due to Government from 49 outstanding loans at the end of July 1922 amounted to Rs. 7,95,759-8-3 and the recovery during the year was Rs. 1,54,267-3-6. The balance from outstanding loans at the end of July 1921 was Rs. 7,48,825-6-1 and the recovery Rs. 2,31,917-9-1. The figures of last year's recovery were greater as one lakh was recovered out of the sale of houses of Gandevi Desai. The following table will show the details about loans at a glance :—

Outstanding balance of loans at the end of the previous year.	Loans advanced during the year under report.	Interest due in the year.
1	2	3
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,48,825 6 1	1,41,642 13 0	42,744 7 0

Amount advanced out of the refund during the year.	Total of columns 1 to 4.	Amount recovered during the year.	Outstanding balance of loans at the end of July 1922.
4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.p.
16,634 1 7	9,49,846 11 8	1,54,267 3 6	7,95,759 8 3

Appeals to the Huzur.

274. 67 appeals were preferred during the year against the decisions of the Department which with the balance of 45 pending at the end of last year numbered 112 in all. Of these 34 were disallowed and 22 remained to the Department. Last year's figures were 35 disallowed, and 5 remanded to the Department.

Record work.

275. The Barkhali land record for the year 1921-22 has been arranged and filed according to the record rules.

Work of Ankadia Branch.

276. Orders were passed in 7 Farta Ankada villages and 1 Eka Ankada village, revising the old Ankada. The increase in

Farta Ankada villages was Rs. 2,485 and in Eka Ankada village Rs. 620. The total increase was Rs. 3,105.

Work of the Shiledari Branch.

277. As shown in the report of the preceding year only mutation work of the Shiledari Branch remained with the Department. During the year 3 mutation cases, 6 maintenance and pension, and 4 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The operation of the Mobadla Rules and the election by the Shiledars to have pension in lieu of their Nemnook resulted in a clear gain of Rs. 305-4-7.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT AND THEIR WORK.

Preparation of revision Patraks.

278. Revision Patraks of 91 villages were prepared during the year as against 86 of the previous year.

Division.	Taluka.	Number of villages.
Kadi	Kadi	70
	Kalol	21
	Total ..	91

Work done by the Special Mobadla Party.

279. The Special Duty Kamdar Mr. Limaye has finshed the work of passing decisions in 45 villages of Chanasma Taluka. The work regarding the remaining 42 villages is near ng completion. He also finished the decisions of 11 villages of Limbodra, Pindarda and Aluva Thakores of Kalol Taluka. The total expenses of the party were Rs. 2,786-3-9.

Expenditure.

280. The following statement will show the expenditure of the Barkhali Branch incurred during the year under report:—

Serial No.	Item.	Pay.	Bhatta.	Contingent.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Permanent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Assistant & Establishment.	13,598 15 10	178 14 3	1,448 3 8	15,226 1 9
2	Shiledari Branch ..	830 11 3	....	....	830 11 3
	Temporary.				
3	Special Mobadla Party	2,062 12 1	483 7 0	240 0 0	2,786 3 1
4	Revision Barkhali Patrak.	244 3 7	61 15 9	....	306 3 4
5	Temporary Establishment.	1,544 7 10	85 1 3	....	1,629 9 1
6	Temporary Establishment for past record work.	150 5 0	....	....	150 5 0
	Grand total ..	18,431 7 7	809 6 3	1,688 3 8	20,929 1 6

281. The following new principles were laid down during the year under report:—

New principles.

1. The fitness for service of Assamadars should be determined by the Committee appointed under the rules.

2. Maintenance to the widows of the deceased Shiledars should be granted from the day next after the death of the Shiledar and not from the date of the orders issued.

Work done by the District Revenue Officers.

282. The work done by the Subas, Naib Subas, Vahivatdars and Mahalkaries is as shown in the following two statements :—

Serial No.	Division.	Cash.			Vatan.			Cash Giras, (Non-Guaranteed)			Barkhali Land				
		No. of Claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of mutation cases	Land purchased.			
												No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	Lump sum given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
1	Baroda	12	812 11 0	287 10 0	1	351 15 0	351 15 0	7	781 14 0	601 9 0	1,589	3	46-9	81 15 0	976 0 4
2	Kadi	23	968 5 0	1,230 14 0	2	527 11 0	527 11 0	..	...	....	785	9	66-16	68 6 0	1,121 14 0
3	Navsari	2	34 7 0	18 0 0	1	108 9 6	108 9 6	6	350 7 6	334 0 6	447	2	1-7	9 6 0	151 15 8
4	Amreli	1	34 0 0	34 0 0	2	1,735 6 0	1,735 6 0	5	721 6 0	721 6 0	51	..	....	....	....
5	Okhamandal ..	1	29 6 0	29 6 0	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....
	Total ..	39	1,878 13 0	1,599 14 0	6	2,723 9 6	2,723 9 6	18	1,853 11 6	1 656 15 6	2.872	14	114-12	159 11 0	2,249 14 0

Statement of Barkhali Land.

Serial No.	Division.	Total number of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.			
		No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1	Baroda ..	174	847-9	2,691 9 0	55	386-8	1,291 5 0	119	461-1	1,400 4 0	
2	Kadi ..	19	138-17	241 10 0	1	3 19	4 12 0	18	134-18	236 14 0	
3	Naosari ..	15	66-3	238 1 0	8	43-15	149 7 0	7	22-8	88 10 0	
4	Amreli ..	1	46-18	47 10 0	..	....	....	1	46-18	47 10 0	
5	Okhamandal	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	
	Total ..	209	1,099-7	3,218 14 0	64	434-2	1,445 8 0	145	665-5	1,773 6 0	

MULGIRAS.

Relief to Mulgirasias.

283. Rules for purchasing Barkhali lands of Mulgirasias of Amreli with a view to clear off their debts were got sanctioned with the concurrence of the Government of India. Under Rule 26 of the Upaniyam, it is provided that information on this point should be incorporated in the annual report.

Result of working.

284. During the year 22 Mulgirasias applied to the Suba of Amreli to purchase their lands. One application regarding the Taka Hak was rejected as the Suba has no powers to dispose it of. Out of the remaining 21 applications, 16 were disposed of by the Suba and 197 Bighas of land assessed at Rs. 1,695 was purchased for Rs. 33,893-12-0. Out of this the claims of 91 Sawkars amounting to Rs. 1,30,942-9-11 were compromised for Rs. 33,007-8-6 and the excess of Rs. 886-3-6 was handed over to the Girasias. The claims of Sawkars were compromised and they were paid about ¼ of their demand. The measure has thus resulted in a clear gain of ¾ to the Girasias.

Appeals

285. Only five appeals have been preferred against the decision of the Suba in the Court of the Prant Nyayadhish, Amreli, and these have not yet been disposed of.

L. Survey and Settlement Department.

Personnel.

286. Mr. R. N. Ambegaokar was in charge of the Department till 16th April 1922, when he proceeded on privilege leave prior to retiring from service. Since then the post of the Survey Settlement Superintendent is held by Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B., in addition to his duties as Barkhali and Giras Assistant.

Statement of Barkhali Land.

Serial No.	Division.	Total number of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.			Remarks
		No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1	Baroda ..	174	847-9	2,691 9 0	55	386-8	1,291 5 0	119	461-1	1,400 4 0	
2	Kadi ..	19	138-17	241 10 0	1	3 19	4 12 0	18	134-18	236 14 0	
3	Naosari ..	15	66-3	238 1 0	8	43-15	149 7 0	7	22-8	88 10 0	
4	Amreli ..	1	46-18	47 10 0	..	....	....	1	46-18	47 10 0	
5	Okhamandal	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	
	Total ..	209	1,099-7	3,218 14 0	64	434-2	1,445 8 0	145	665-5	1,773 6 0	

MULGIRAS.

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Result of working.

285. Only five appeals have been preferred against the decision of the Suba in the Court of the Prant Nyayadhish, Amreli, and these have not yet been disposed of.

Appeals

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Personnel.

Another old and experienced officer in the person of Mr. Ambalal Nathabhai Patel also retired from service from 19th September 1921.

The nature of the work generally done by the Department falls under the following heads :—

1. Survey Operations.
2. Classing Operations.
3. City Survey and Inquiry.
4. Jamabandi and Record.

(1) Survey Operations.

Work of "A" Party.

287. "A" Measuring Party did the inspection and correction work of the Survey numbers split up in 8 different Talukas during the four months of its existence from August to November 1921. Since then it has been disbanded as there are no further Talukas ripe for revision settlement.

(2) Classing Operations.

"F" Party and Special Half Party.

288. All the field work measuring and classing was done by the remaining "F" Party and the Special Half Party. The former measured one village Methali in the Damnagar Taluka and did Bandh Pahani of Rampura village as also that of 6,166 scattered survey numbers and split up 3,495 survey numbers in 273 different villages. It classified 5,305 survey numbers and did Barsad Tapasni of 34,284 survey numbers during the wet season. The Special Half Party measured 765, classed 312 survey numbers and did Durasti work at Head Quarters. It also copied out some of the torn original field books.

(3) City Survey and Inquiry.

City Survey Party.

289. The Party finished the work of property survey of Kalol Kasba, with its circuit Melavni; the latter work for Baroda City was also done, except that of the Palace Block. The property survey of Bhadran Kasba was taken and nearly half the work was finished. Tracing from the map sheets of Kathor and Tilakwada were taken and supplied to the Kasbas. The Party copied out some of the torn out original field books of Petlad Taluka.

City Inquiry.

290. Three Parties were working throughout the year. Party No. I which was stationed at Baroda did all sorts of miscellaneous work in connection with the 12 Kasbas whose inquiry work was finished and the papers were handed over to the records. It also supplied to the Sudharai of Mehsana Kasba copies of Property Survey Map sheets. Party No. II worked in the Sojitra Kasba throughout the year. Party No. IV finished the work of Gandevi Kasba and took up the work of Vaso Kasba from March 1922.

Amount of fines and fees.

291. The total amount of fees and fines recovered during the year is shown in the following tables :—

No. of Sanads.	Fee.	Fine.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,199	30,212	1,973	32,185

292. The Inquiry officers resumed lands to the extent of 135,352 sq. ft. and out of this 844 sq. ft. were sold to the occupants for Rs. 697.

Lands resumed and sold.

293. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 32. During the year 251 appeals were received making a total of 283.

Appeal work.

In 145 of these, the orders of the Lower Court were reversed, in 88 they were upheld, in 39 they were partly reversed or modified and in 5 they were remanded for further inquiry. The balance left on hand was 6.

(4) JAMABANDI.

294. During the year the Jamabandi Settlement proposals for Petlad Taluka were sanctioned and the papers for the declaration of rates were under preparation.

Settlement proposals.

295. The Jamabandi of 5 villages of Chanasma Taluka together with that of the three Udafa villages (1) Lunwa, (2) Sadra and (3) Rampur was sanctioned during the year.

Jamabandi.

296. Revised rates were declared in 30 villages of Bhadran Peta Mahal. Settlement having had to be introduced in Sadra, Raghavpur, Ramtej, Dharpuri and Karansagar in the Chanasma Mahal, the rates were declared in these villages also.

Declaration of rates.

297. 649 maps of 375 villages of different Talukas, 12 Taluka Maps and 11 District Maps were supplied as per requisitions and 55

Maps.

village maps were sold to private individuals. A map on a scale of 16 miles to an inch showing the principal roads, towns, rivers and Railways which was under preparation was completed during the year and copies were got printed. The map of the whole Raj comprising all details has been sent after completion to the Poona Photozinco Office for being printed.

298. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,62,399 as against Rs. 1,74,602 for the previous year. The saving was mainly due to the abolition of " A " Party. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,694-4-6.

Expenditure.

M. Giras.

299. There was no change in the personnel of the Department. It remained throughout the whole year in charge of Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., except from 17th April to 30th June 1922, when he was on leave. Mr. A. K. Patel, B.A., LL.B., continued to be Giras Assistant till the end of December 1921. Owing to the completion of Giras work, the Giras Assistant's post has been abolished and what little remains to be done has been entrusted to the Barkhali Assistant in addition to his own work.

Personnel.

300. There has been no change in the scope and nature of the ordinary work of the Giras Department. As usual it had to do the following work :—

Scope and nature of Giras work.

(*a*) Inquiries into and passing decisions in—

1. Succession cases.
2. Miscellaneous claims.

(*b*) Correspondence with the Residency, other Departments of the State and the Girassias.

(*c*) Buying up for a lump sum, guaranteed lands and cash Haks or commutation of land for an annual Kothli Santh.

(*d*) Inspection of Taluka Cutcherries and execution of the Original and Appellate Court's decisions.

(*e*) Representation in the Residency appeals.

Work done during the year.

301. There were 56 fresh succession cases and 31 cases of the preceding year were pending disposal. Out of this number 52 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 35. There were 39 miscellaneous cases of which 19 were fresh ones. Out of these 27 were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 12.

Land amounting to Bighas 11 of different villages had been excluded from guarantee on account of acquisition for public purposes, private sale, &c. Out of these 7-5 Bighas have been made Khalsa and the rest is treated as ordinary non-guaranteed Barkhali land.

Cash Haks of the value of Rs. 130-10-0 have also been purchased for a lump sum this year.

There were 125 fresh Residency references which with the balance of the last year, *viz.*, 6 made up a total of 131. All these references have been disposed of and no balance is left at the end of the year.

Execution work.

302. The work of executing the Giras decisions is upto date and there were no arrears.

303. The Giras records of Vaghodia, Visnagar and Sinor Mahals were inspected by the Giras Assistant and were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Besides these Taluka towns, the Giras Assistant visited the following places, *viz.*, Varnama, Bil, Chhani, Karnali and Choranda for local inquiry work.

Inspection of Taluka Cutcherries and places.

304. The following table shows the result of the Giras and Alienation Inquiry appeals, decided by the Giras Adhikari during the year:—

Work of the first Appellate Court.

Nature of appeals.	Balance at the end of 1920-21.	New file.	Total.	Disposed of.						Balance at the end of the year.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised or modified.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Rejected as time barred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Giras	7	38	45	10	5	17	..	..	..	13
Kadi inquiry..	400	139	539	373	129	23	..	11	..	3
Baroda inquiry	..	10	10	5	2	1	..	..	..	2
Total ..	407	187	594	388	136	41	..	11	..	18

Besides the above regular appeals, there were 114 miscellaneous applications and cases of correspondence. Out of this 104 have been disposed of and 10 remain outstanding at the end of the year.

305. During the year, 199 appeals were heard and disposed of by the Resident. Out of these 196 were rejected and 3 were slightly modified. These appeals related to Ghaban, Ukardas, extension of guarantee and treasure trove. The Resident also disallowed the appeal of the Pethapur Thakor regarding certain new claims about Nazarana, Vera, &c., in Jamla village and upheld the decision of the Giras Court.

Residency Giras appeals.

In the fair season the surveyor attached to the Giras office has splitted up 188 numbers in 14 villages and prepared tracings of three villages.

306. Correspondence has been going on with the Residency regarding some important points arising out of alienation inquiry which are as follows:—

Important points to be settled.

1. For power to collect ¼ share of H. H.'s Government regarding alienation inquiry and to do the mutation of names of Barkhali landholders.

2. For the fixing of the Dan upto the amount of the survey assessment in Malpur village.

3. A scheme submitted by the guaranteed Girassias for mutation of names in the case of Dania lands in their Wantas.

4. A scheme for applying settlement to Chakariat land for which no useful service is rendered and which service is not necessary in these days.

307. The temporary establishment had to cope with the heavy work of issuing execution processes and preparing Barkhali Patraks and Fesal Patraks according to the decisions of the Resident in appeal cases and of calculating the settlement charges on land declared unguaranteed. The work of preparing Barkhali Patraks of villages and land Registers of Talukas will be now taken up in hand.

Work of the temporary establishment.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A. Local Boards.

Number of Local Boards Institution.

308. The number of District Boards remained unchanged (four) and that of Taluka Boards was 38, as in the preceding year. The Village Boards were distributed in the four districts as under :—

District.	Number of Village Boards.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1921–22.	1920–21.		
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	603	711	....	108
Kadi	872	895	....	23
Navsari	395	481	....	86
Amreli	185	241	....	56
Total ..	2,055	2,328	....	273

The decrease is due to the amalgamation of one Village Board with another in the formation of new groups of villages

with the population of less than 1,000 according to revised rules of Village Service and the Gam Panchayat Nibandha.

Constitution

309. The constitution of the District Boards remained unchanged. Only the Personal Naib Subas of Baroda and Kadi discontinued to be the Presidents of the District Boards and the Vahivatdars ceased to be pro-Presidents. The Subas were the Presidents of the District Boards and the Naib Subas had to work as Presidents of the Mahal Panchayats.

Most of the Taluka Boards continued to elect their own Vice-Presidents from the non-officials and four Mahal Panchayats, namely Baroda, Pattan, Bhadran and Amreli elected their own Presidents. The constitution of the Village Boards was formed according to the new rules of the Gam Panchayat Nibandha and the voters elected their representatives in the Mahal Panchayats.

Madras system took the place of Amalgamation System

310. The amalgamation of the professional and engineering staff of these bodies with Government Public Works Department was discontinued in Baroda and Navsari districts and all the four District Boards were encouraged to engage their own engineering staff, the Government contributing to the cost in proportion to the expenses to be incurred on Public Works entrusted to them.

Membership.

311. The following table shows the number of official and non-official members of District and Taluka Boards and their average attendance at the meetings:—

District.	Members.				Average attendance.	
	Elected.	Nominated.				
		Official.	Non-Official	Total	Official.	Non-Official.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	154	43	36	233	20	101
Kadi	174	53	48	275	25	101
Navsari	100	33	30	163	18	59
Amreli	75	28	16	119	13	40
Total ..	503	157	130	790	76	301

The number of members was 790 against 793 of the preceding year. The Local Boards elected $\frac{2}{3}$ elected members instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ for three years according to the revised rules.

312. The income of the Boards under the various heads is shown below :—

Income

No.	Heads of Income.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	De crease	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Local Cess (including last year's balance).	12,10,850	10,41,615	1,69,235*	....	*The increase is due to the fact that there was no deduction for Reserve Fund.
2	Contribution from Government for Public Libraries, Schools, Chowras.	91,325	1,17,218	....	25,893†	†In the year 1920-21 the sum of accumulated funds of 60 per cent. of the compulsory education fines was carried to these bodies, but such was not the case during the year under report; hence the decrease.
3	Contribution from Private Individuals.	16,452	28,623	....	12,171†	
4	Miscellaneous ..	76,386	1,16,617	....	40,231	This item includes the items of adjustment of account and thus calls for no remarks.
5	Proceeds from Ferry Boats.	53	50	3	....	
6	Rents from Dharmashalas and Public Buildings.	167	125	42	....	
7	Recovery of advances and outstanding balances.	4,27,477	5,44,028	....	1,16,551	This item includes the items of adjustment of account and thus calls for no remarks.
8	Reserve Fund ..	15,913	88,922	....	73,009	There was no reason to withdraw Reserve Fund this year.
9	Contribution from P.W.D. for Government works.	4,12,042	3,72,944	39,098	....	
10	Interest of Reserve Fund.	32,653	61,944	....	29,291	The decrease is due to less realization of interest for the capital invested.
	Total ..	22,83,318	23,72,086	2,08,378	2,97,146	

Expenditure. 313. The following statement shows the heads of expenditure by these bodies:—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Administration	1,00,215	95,889	4,326	....	The increase is due to the new system of Panchayat Engineering Staff being introduced from the year under report.
2	Civil Works	7,04,222	6,51,458	52,764	....	
3	Education	2,61,841	2,50,009	11,832	....	Contribution towards education is in proportion to Local Cess and this item also includes Library Grants; hence the increase.
4	Medical and Vaccination ..	30,801	27,630	3,171	....	
5	Sanitation and other works of public convenience.	7,711	9,905	....	2,194	
6	Advances	52,827	75,364	....	22,537	Less advances given this year.
7	Miscellaneous	3,39,457	7,33,273	....	3,93,816	The item includes the items of adjustment and the balances deposited in the Banks which require no remark.

8	Contribution for Local Cess to Municipalities and V. Panchayats.	19,040	23,061	....	4,021	
9	Refund of unspent savings of last year.	2,99,024	2,36,961	62,063	....	The increase is due to the new system. The balances were called for at the Central Office, but these were returned to Mahal Panchayats according to Circular No. 7, dated 17th December 1921.
10	Expenditure from last year's balance.	95,834	54,354	41,480	....	
11	Reserve Fund	69,674	2,43,233	....	1,73,559	Deduction for Reserve Fund is made to keep one year's Local Cess amount as Reserve Fund. Hence the decrease is due to the amount being less required.
	Total ..	19,80,646	24,01 137	1,75,636	5,96,127	

Comparison of charges under Civil Works.

314. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of Civil Works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	1921-22.	1920-21.
1	2	3
A.—Communication—	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Original	19,697	35,283
(b) Repairs	73,690	97,787
Total ..	93,387	1,33,069
B.—Civil Buildings—		
(1) Chowaras—		
(a) Original	67,177	1,11,502
(b) Repairs	41,040	61,442
Total ..	1,08,217	1,72,944
(2) Public Buildings, Libraries, etc.—		
(a) Original	76,022	25,884
(b) Repairs	48,560	1,061
Total ..	1,24,582	26,945
(3) Tile-turning Supervision	8,009	9,013
Total for Civil Buildings ..	2,40,808	2,08,902
C.—Water Supply—		
(1) Wells—		
(a) Original	62,835	1,04,755
(b) Repairs	48,120	75,429
Total ..	1,10,955	1,80,184

Items.	1921-22.	1920-21.
1	2	3
C.—Water Supply—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Tanks—		
(*a*) Original	10,098	14,795
(*b*) Repairs	4,774	29,033
Total ..	14,872	43,828
(3) Cattle Troughs—		
(*a*) Original	7,014	10,057
(*b*) Repairs	4,443	4,221
(*c*) Filling the Troughs	6,693	51,637
Total ..	18,150	65,915
D.—Other Works—		
(*a*) Original	6,807	5,319
(*b*) Repairs	7,356	1,050
Total ..	14,163	6,369
E.— Other works with the agency of Village Boards	....	3,00,568
Grand Total ..	4,92,335	9,38,835

The above figures will show a decrease of Rs. 4,46,500 during the year, which is due to the fact that (1) in the year 1920-21 there were many works in arrears that required to be completed,

(2) special funds were given for filling the troughs on account of scarcity of rains, and (3) the Chowras of Dhari, Kambha and Kodinar required special repairs.

The new system of entrusting some simple public works to the Panchayats for construction has come into force by the order of Government and accordingly all the roads, buildings, like the military Thanas, police Chowkies, village schools, forest and Abkari buildings and other like works of the districts excepting those at the head quarters of the Taluka, are handed over to the Local Board from the P. W. D. To carry out annual and special repairs to the above mentioned works these bodies received Rs. 4,12,042 and spent Rs. 3,97,033. The Kadi District Board carried out the order very late and hence completed only three repair works of Rs. 3,114.

Experiment of giving elected President to Mahal Panchayats.

315. The experiment of giving elected non-official Presidents to four Mahal Panchayats is continued for one year more.

Grant from Government.

316. The Government were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for medical relief and village sanitation. This sum was to be spent as subvention to the Panchayats contributing local help. But people have not taken much advantage of it.

B. The Vishishta Panchayats.

The number of Vishishta Panchayats.

317. There were 12 Vishishta Panchayats in the Baroda district, 11 in the Kadi district, 5 in the Navsari district, 3 in the Amreli district and 2 in the Okha division, making a total of 33. The three new Vishishta Panchayats in

the Petlad Taluka of the Baroda district were not organized till the end of the year. The Dhenoj Vishishta Panchayat having commenced its working added the number of the Kadi district.

Constitution.

318. The constitution of these Vishishta Panchayats remained unchanged. These bodies continue to do the duties of both Village Boards and Municipalities. The number of meetings held by them ranged from 3 to 42 during the year.

Income.

319. The income of these bodies was as follows :—

No.	Heads of Income.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grant by Government ..	25,803	30,084	....	4,281	The increase or decrease in each item is so slight that it requires no remarks.
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes.					
	(a) House Tax	45,788	40,292	5,496	....	
	(b) Octroi	281	125	156	....	
	(c) Toll	5,782	5,346	436	....	
	(d) Water Cess	35,488	29,905	5,583	....	
	(e) Other Taxes	58,033	53,357	4,676	....	
	Total ..	1,45,372	1,29,025	16,347	....	
3	Other sources of Income —					
	(a) Rent from Gamthan Land	1,456	3,581	....	2,125	
	(b) Sale of Manure ..	259	129	130	..	
	(c) Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses ..	1,285	1,150	135	..	
	(d) Miscellaneous ..	23,259	29,134	....	5,875	
	Total ..	26,259	33,994	265	8,000	
4	Contribution from Local Cess	16,668	16,131	537	..	
	Grand Total ..	2,14,102	2,09,234	17,149	12,281	

Expenditure.

320. The total expenditure during the year under report is as follows :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Administration	20,762	21,043	....	281	The decrease is very slight; hence it requires no explanation.
2	Public Safety, Lighting, Protection from Fire.	30,345	32,733	....	2,388	
3	Public Health and Convenience (Conservancy, Public Works, Watering Roads, etc.	1,72,619	1,67,552	5,067	..	The increase shows that these bodies paid more attention to these items of work.
	Total ..	2,23,726	2,21,328	5,067	2,669	

321. The work of these bodies was inspected by the Sar Suba, the Sanitary Commissioner, Suba and Naib Subas, the Accounts Department and the Naib Panchayat Adhikari, as far as their interests were concerned.

Inspection.

322. Orders were passed on the point discussed in the Conference of the Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats and a larger elective element introduced in the Vishishta Panchayat constitution, namely, $\frac{2}{3}$ elected and $\frac{1}{3}$ nominated from officials and the non-official public.

Important Changes.

C. Municipalities.

323. The number of Municipalities during the year continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 11.

The number of Municipalities.

324. The constitution of these bodies remained the same as in the previous year, excepting the Baroda City Municipality. The constitution of the Baroda City Municipality was changed to a certain extent from the 1st June 1922 when the Suba of Baroda district was appointed as the President and the Municipal Commissioner was relieved of this function. The Subas of the districts continued to be the President of Petlad, Patan, Navsari and Amreli Municipalities, and the Sub-divisional Naib Subas were the Presidents of the Dabhoi, Visnagar, Sidhpur, Mehsana, Billimora and Gandevi Municipalities. All the municipalities continue to enjoy the privilege of electing non-official Vice-Presidents.

Constitution.

325. The following table shows the number of meetings held by each Municipality during the year under report and the number of elected and nominated members :—

The number of meetings held by each Municipality.

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Members	
		Elected.	Nominated.
1	2	3	4
Baroda City	21	24	12
Dabhoi..	28	10	10
Petlad	12	12	12
Sidhpur	17	10	10
Pattan..	15	12	12
Visnagar	12	10	10
Mehsana	14	8	8
Navsari	10	12	12
Gandevi	15	8	8
Billimora	9	8	8
Amreli	12	12	12
Total ..	165	126	114

The number of meetings held during the previous year was 200.

326. The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 9,46,623 as against Rs. 8,57,037 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 89,586.

The total income of all Municipalities.

327. The following table shows the income of the Baroda City Municipality :—

Income of the Baroda City Muncipality.

No.	Sources.	1921–22.	1920–21.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Government Grant ..	1,29,838 1 9	1,25,000 0 0	4,838 1 9	....	The increase is accounted for by the fact that Rs. 4,838-1-9 were added as the result of adjustment of accounts between the Public Works Department and the Municipality regarding repayment of 9 per cent. of contribution charges out of 14 per cent. paid by the Municipality to the P. W. D. for doing Muncipal Works, as Government grant.
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes—					
	(*a*) Terminal Tax ..	2,25,145 2 8	1,96,438 6 0	28,706 12 8	...	The increase is due to the introduction of Terminal Tax since 1st January 1921.
	(*b*) Tax on animals and vehicles.	8,926 10 3	10,099 11 8	....	1,173 1 5	The decrease can be accounted for by the fact that some people have done away with their vehicles and Motor Lorries and also partly due to the non-recovery of arrears.

	(c) Toll	4,032 12 6	5,852 12 6	....	1,820 0 0	The decrease is due to the result of very small number of carts coming to Baroda from the surrounding villages and the number of Nakas being limited to 14 only.
	(d) Water Cess and Water Tax.	1,23,642 9 8	1,23,956 2 5	....	313 8 9	Nil.
	(e) Conservancy ..	27,169 8 0	32,187 14 0	....	5,018 6 0	The decrease is due to the fact that some past arrears were not recovered during the year under report.
	(f) Drainage ..	13,066 0 5	15,120 11 4	....	2,054 10 11	The decrease is due to the very small number of drainage connections being made during the year under report.
	(g) Tax on offensive and dangerous trade.	2,931 0 0	2,491 0 0	440 0 0	....	More licenses were given for trades, tea-shops, Vishies, etc., and hence the increase.
3	Other sources of Revenue.	45,617 14 5	48,231 2 5	....	2,613 4 0	The decrease under the various sub-heads coming under these items has told upon the general revenue of these items.
4	Miscellaneous ..	34,694 9 6	43,917 12 5	....	9,223 2 11	
	Total ..	6,15,064 5 2	6,03,295 8 9	33,984 14 5	22,216 2 0	

328. The income of the other Municipalities is shown in the following table :—

Income of other Municipalities.

No.	Sources.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Municipal Rates and Taxes.	2,28,173	1,85,003	43,170	..	The increase is due to the introduction of House Tax at Petlad and also due to the recovery of the past arrears.
2	Other Sources ..	69,240	49,827	19,413	..	The increase is owing to the recovery of the past arrears.
3	Miscellaneous ..	29,703	18,912	10,791	..	
4	Grant from Government and private donors.	4,443	..	4,443	..	The increase is due to the fact that the Government has given grant from the Sanitation Department for construction of parapet walls on the wells situated on the river Thebi (Amreli) and is also due to some private donors.
	Total ..	3,31,559	2,53,742	77,817	..	

329. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities taken together was Rs. 9,60,140 as against Rs. 9,76,274 in the preceding year.

Expenditure of all the Municipalities.

330. The expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality during the year under report was as follows :—

Expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality.

No.	Sources.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	General Administration .	1,19,430 7 10	1,09,662 3 11	9,768 3 11	....	The increase is due to the fact that several Municipal servants were given their due grade promotions and over and above that, local allowance was paid to them (according to Government scale).
2	Other charges	1,01,963 7 10	1,28,998 10 9	....	27,035 2 11	The decrease is owing to the fluctuations in the general prices.
3	Roads	72,312 15 5	70,835 5 8	1,477 9 9	....	The increase is due to the fact that more roads were repaired owing to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Baroda and also owing to marriages in the Ruling Family, which took place during the year under report.
4	Other Public Works ..	16,508 3 10	29,610 8 7	....	13,102 4 9	The decrease is due to the fact that very small number of works were executed during the year under report.

No.	Sources.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5	Conservancy	1,03,259 2 11	1,00,463 2 2	2,796 0 9	....	The increase under this head is due to the more regular attendance of the Bhangis and to the fact that an increase of one rupee per TOPLA was given to them.
6	Road Watering ..	63,087 15 1	48,579 12 1	14,508 3 0	....	Special arrangements for watering were made during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and during the marriages in the Ruling Family and also some bills of the last year were paid this year and hence there is some increase.
7	Lighting	61,672 11 5	50,520 0 2	11,152 11 3	....	The number of electric lights and ordinary lamps was increased this year, and hence there is some increase under this head.
8	Water Works	35,155 12 11	46,005 6 9	....	10,849 9 10	The maintenance of the Ajwa and Nimeta Water Works is done under the supervision of the P. W. Department and they have incurred

						the above expenditure and hence there is some decrease.
9	Drainage	41,522 11 8	70,720 8 8	....	29,197 13 0	The accounts with the City Improvement Trust were adjusted last year and hence there was more expenditure last year.
10	Compensation	4,135 2 3	9,717 15 5	....	5,582 13 2	Smaller number of properties were acquired this year.
11	City Improvement Trust	....	50,000 0 0	....	50,000 0 0	In June 1921, a tippan No. 110, dated 25th June 1921 was submitted by the Municipality to the Government soliciting sanction to postpone the payment of regular yearly instalments as the Municipality's monetary circumstances were not good. Thereupon the Council passed an order No. 43-8, dated 19th October 1921, postponing the payment during the year and stating that Rs. 20,000 should be paid by the Municipality over and above regular instalment from 1923 and hence Rs. 50,000 were not paid during the year under report.
	Total ..	6,19,048 11 2	7,15,113 10 2	39,702 12 8	1,35,767 11 8	

Expenditure of other Municipalities.

331. The following figures represent the principal items of Expenditure by the other Municipalities during the year under report:—

No.	Sources.	1921-22.	1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	General Administration.	30,811 0 6	26,427 15 4	4,383 1 2	....	On the whole there is a good increase in the expenditure which is attributed to the road and other public works, conservancy and lighting and also general administration owing to scarcity allowance.
2	Roads and other Public Works.	67,720 14 10	62,022 7 5	5,698 7 5	....	
3	Road Watering	6,691 9 11	6,610 3 11	81 6 0	....	
4	Conservancy	81,254 8 0	55,315 8 7	25,938 15 5	....	
5	Lighting	40,229 12 7	37,698 13 6	2,530 15 1	....	
6	Other charges	1,09,949 14 9	71,908 14 8	38,041 0 1	....	
7	Compensation	4,433 10 6	1,176 14 0	3,256 12 6	....	
	Total ..	3,41,091 7 1	2,61,160 13 5	79,930 9 8	....	

332. The annual election by rotation of one-third of the members as per Sec. 17 (1) of the Municipal Act has been discontinued from the year under report, and the former system of election of all the elected members at the end of 3 years has been restored.

All the elected members are to be elected at an interval of 3 years

333. Government and the Local Bodies' servants are now debarred from standing as candidates for elections.

Servants cannot stand as members for election

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A. Agriculture.

Personnel.

334. The Department continued to be in charge ot Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag. (Bombay); B. Sc. (Kansas) ; M. Sc. (Wiscon).

Mr. B. G. N. Acharya was appointed to the post of Agricultural Engineer, in August 1921 for a period of two years.

Important changes in the Department.

335. The two notable changes in the Departmental working are (A) the discontinuance of the Entomological Branch, and (B) the revival of the Dairy with an extensive programme in the Department.

On a persistent demand from the Amreli district, the Government have sanctioned an Agricultural Station being opened in Amreli and steps will be taken to give effect to this order as soon as practicable.

Important Meetings and Conferences.

336. The meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in February 1921, which the Director of Agriculture attended was an event of importance. The Director worked on the several committees to whom 8 out of 11 subjects before the Board for discussion were referred.

The second important meeting which the Director of Agriculture attended was the Session of the Bombay Provincial Board of Agriculture in July 1921. It was as a result of the discussion at this Board that the new policy of agricultural propaganda in the Bombay Presidency as a joint effort of the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments was framed.

The third event of importance was a Conference week in June 1922, when a meeting of the Agricultural staff of the Department was arranged, for discussing the year's work and framing the next season's programme. After two days' sitting the Conference was followed by the joint session of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, for discussing the joint programme of the District work. Many important questions were discussed and valuable suggestions made at the Conference for future guidance.

Notable features of the year.

337. The series of Tractor demonstrations in co-operation with the firms handling this type of machinery formed an important event of the year. These were arranged to take place at represented centres in each district. Out of several firms dealing in tractors only Austin, Cletrac, and Titan came forward for the demonstrations. These demonstrations proved to be of great practical value while their educative character was not small.

Active steps are being taken for the preservation of the pure strains of indigenous cotton in collaboration with the Bombay Department of Agriculture. As a result, two cotton-seed depots at Vyara and Chalthan were opened. A special Cotton Officer to organize joint cotton sales and attend to the general propaganda work is also appointed.

The State Dairy has been re-modelled and equipped with modern stalls, plant and up-to-date requirements. The dairy and the farm ought to evoke keen public interest in the amelioration of our live-stock.

Deputation of men from the staff for studying special subjects.

338. During the year quite a number of men from the staff were deputed for studying special subjects. Mr. G. K. Desai was deputed to Mysore for a special study of power crushing multiple furnace for general manufacture. The Cotton Officer had an extensive tour up-to Dharwar and Nagpur for studying cotton sales organizations and marketing methods. The Agricultural Engineer visited the Dhrangadhra Tractor Farm as well as the Tractor Demonstration at Chharodi Cattle Farm.

Tagavi Advances

339. Out of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for tractor advances without interest, only Rs. 10,000 were advanced during the year. For installation of oil engines and pumps and other improved machinery a sum of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned, out of which Rs. 68,000 were advanced to cultivators. An advance of Rs. 6,000 without interest was made in the Amreli district in order to encourage the use of improved machinery and make it popular among the people.

Finances.

340. The total expenditure and receipts of the Department amount to Rs. 96,831-7-2 and Rs. 23,791-12-11, respectively, against Rs. 1,03,450-3-6 and Rs. 20,927-6-7 of the previous year. The following table gives the figures of each section separately :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure.			Receipts or Contributions.		
1	2	3			4		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Administration including Agri. Engineering.	25,302	7	4	1,331	8	7
2	Propaganda	6,889	11	2	....		
3	Farms	17,980	9	6	9,929	14	7
4	Dairy	8,900	8	3	5,501	8	0
5	Boring	12,097	8	5	1,250	2	2
6	Veterinary Dispensaries	25,660	10	6	5,778	11	7
	Total ..	96,831	7	2	23,791	12	11

The figures for the Dairy in the above table are from the 1st of February to the end of July, those for the whole year being Rs. 16,393-9-8 and Rs. 9,271-0-0 respectively.

Seasonal and Agricultural conditions

341. The rainfall conditions during the year were quite satisfactory. Monsoon commenced after an anxious period of waiting and suspense. The rains continued for about two months and abruptly disappeared in the middle of September. As the rains were intensive, the rainfall in many cases was over fifty per cent. more than the average of the last decade and the season proved to be a wet one and quite congenial to the crops.

The appearance of Katras in some parts of Kadi district where the pulse crops were specially damaged, was reported;

while ants and Boll-worms in cotton took their usual toll. There was smut in Bajri, but it was not of a serious nature.

Working of the Department.

342. The working of the Department may be divided into following main sections :—

(A) Agricultural.

(B) Agricultural Engineering.

(C) Veterinary.

A.—AGRICULTURAL.

Activities of Agricultural Section.

343. In the Agricultural section are included the following activities :—

(*a*) Farms.

(*b*) Dairy.

(*c*) Propaganda.

(*a*) FARMS.

The Department has two Farms in its charge for the present. A third farm for Amreli has been sanctioned but has not been opened as yet.

(1) *Baroda Model Farm.*

This farm is located in the suburb of Baroda about a mile from the Baroda Railway Station on the Alembic Factory Road. It represents more or less the Goradu soil section of the Baroda district, but is of little use for cotton work as the bulk of the cotton crop of the district is grown on black soils. The gross area is about 84 acres, of which about 66 was under cultivation during the year. The principal crops under cultivation were Bajri, cotton and cotton mixtures, Kodra mixtures, ground-nut, tobacco, castor, Guwar, Lucerne and other fodder crops.

344. The monsoon held off till about the middle of July although about half an inch was recorded in the third week of June. The current though late was strong in intensity and gave a total rain fall of over 44 inches against an average of 30 inches. Such a late season naturally compelled a hurried sowing and the incessant wet weather induced excessive growth of weeds, the removal of which proportionately raised the cost of production.

Character of the season and rainfall.

345. The principal crop work is in connection with the spacing of cotton and Bajri. This year's results in cotton spacing point to wider spacing of cotton as the better practice. The best yield was from a four-feet spacing plot yielding 1,228 lbs. to the acre, *i.e.*, over a Bhar per acre. With regard to Bajri spacing, the results point in favour of closer drilling, as was the case last year. The maximum yield per acre is 1,596 lbs., *i.e.*, only 4 lbs. less than a forty maund return per acre. In the manurial experiments with chillies the results were of the same order as last year, but the outturn was considerably diminished owing to mite attack. Other important results were in connection with the irrigation of cotton. The crop had gone to considerable vegetative growth which accounts for a comparatively low return ; but the main point in the test is early picking and this was noticed even in a wet year like the one under report. The possibility of a dry crop of lucerne is often temptingly pictured. But it appears to be too uncertain to be taken as a dry crop in lieu of our dependable staple crops.

Principal crop work

346. The silo on the farm was filled as a trial. About 27,000 lbs. of chaffed material from maize, Sundhia and ground-nut creepers

Silo Filling.

and Lucerne were put in early October. The silo was opened in February and the percentage of useful sillage came to about fifty per cent. All the Farm Stock were found to like it and even relish. That they did not suffer in condition in the hot weather is largely due to this cooling, succulent ration.

Some outturn figures.

347. The following statement shows some of the outturn figures of principal crops.

No.	Name of Crop.	Area in Acres.		Average yield per Acre.		Maximum for the year.	
1	2	3		4		5	
		A.	G.	Mds.	Lbs.	Mds.	Lbs.
1	Bajri	6	5	24	17	39	36
2	Cotton	7	5	19	17	30	28
3	Castors	1	3	27	4	35	38

Expenditure.

348. The total expenditure on the Farm including establishment and capital investment came to Rs. 13,639-7-0 against an income of Rs. 7,427-9-4.

(2) *Jagudan Farm.*

This farm is located near the Jagudan Railway Station about 7 miles from Mehsana in the Kadi district and represents the light sandy section of that part. The area of the farm is about 25 Bighas.

Season and crop condition.

349. As in the rest of the State, the moonsoon set in very late reaching almost the third week of July. The season was characterized by heavy downpours, nearly 8 inches

being recorded on 29th July. The total rain recorded was more than 41 inches in 48 days, giving an increase of more than fifty per cent. on the average. What is more remarkable is the fact that out of 41 inches more than half was recorded in the month of July since the 19th of that month.

The concentration and continuance of the wet weather interfered with the normal growth of Bajri crop, but the Jawar crop was reported as extremely satisfactory everywhere.

Summary of work done on the Farm.

350. The principal work on the Farm concerned the acclimatization trials of Pusa wheat and the best double cropping method. With regard to the latter, Bajri followed by wheat is the most economical practice for the farmer.

With regard to Pusa wheat trials this year's results bear out last year's indication that the Pusa and local type are, perhaps, on par regarding yield; at any rate there is not a striking advance in this respect for Pusa wheat. It is the uniformity and quality of the Pusa wheat that gives it the superiority which brings for the present from three to four annas per maund more. This obvious superiority has created a demand for its trial and over a thousand pounds are expected to be issued for trial in farmers' fields next season. The farm soil is not suited to cotton cultivation but the effect of watering was clearly noticed. Both Tur and castor did well as they should after such a wet season.

Expenditure.

351. The total expenditure of the farm including establishment and farm contingencies came to Rs. 4,341-2-6 against an income of Rs. 2,502-5-3. Expenditure on farm contingencies alone came to Rs. 3,267-7-3.

(b) DAIRY.

Control.

352. The Dairy was placed in charge of the Khangi Department in the earlier part of the year, but was again transferred to the control of this Department in the latter half of the year.

Object.

353. The out-look of the present activities under contemplation in this direction is considerably broader as there is an effort to combine in the institution, herd building, sanitary handling and general education in this phase of the live-stock industry. The project when completed is estimated to cost quite a large outlay.

Strength of the herd and health of stock

354. The total strength of the herd at the beginning of the year was 85, including young stock. At the end of the year it rose to 110, 54 cows and the rest being buffaloes. The strength of the milch stock at the end of the year stood at 23 cows and 30 buffaloes.

The increase was mostly by purchase on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when the Dairy was called upon to cater for the Royal Guest.

Breeds maintained and cost of milk production.

355. The Gir-cows had been the feature of the cow class in the Dairy for some time. The new policy of building up Kathiawar breeds of cows and buffaloes does not make much change in the former class except the securing of typical animals for breeding purposes and weeding out of the undesirable type. With regard to the buffaloes, we have to begin work right from the beginning. The Delhi buffaloes had long

formed the main-stay of the Palace Dairy herd and only last year a pedigree buffalo bull to head the herd was secured from the Punjab. It is now decided to concentrate attention on the Kathiawar breed which necessitates the dispersal of the former herd and securing typical animals of the Jafferabadi class.

The total quantity of milk produced during the year came to 87,142 pounds, 31,933 being from cows and 55,209 from buffaloes. The cost of production of milk including supervision charges comes to just a little over 3 annas per pound.

Expenditure.

356. The total expenditure and receipts for the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 16,393-9-8 and Rs. 9,271-0-0, respectively.

(C) PROPAGANDA WORK.

The propaganda work is carried on by three agencies (1) work by District Staff, (2) Demonstration and Shows, and (3) Publications.

(1) *Work by District Staff.*

Work of Agricultural Inspectors.

357. There are four Agricultural Graduates, one for each district, who act as advisers to cultivators in the matter of improvement, supervise trials of new crops or manure in their jurisdiction, and demonstrate implements of proved utility to farmers.

As a result of their activities the use of ammonium sulphate for sugarcane in Vyara has now become an established fact inasmuch as about 15,000 lbs. were purchased by the farmers at full market price. The tests of tobacco manuring were undertaken at Bhadran, Dharmaj, Mehelav and Changa in Baroda

district. The results at Dharmaj have been most encouraging as the manure added had given an increased production of tobacco crop in every case, but such was not the result at other places. In Kadi district the main work of the Inspector lay in arranging for an extensive trial of the Pusa wheat in farmers' fields as this wheat has given very promising results on the Farm. He succeeded in securing demand for about 1,000 lbs. in Visnagar, Mehesana and Sidhpur talukas. In the Amreli district the propaganda work largely consisted of cotton trials and Pusa wheat tests. The trial of staple cotton at different places did not seem encouraging. The trials of Wagad seed also did not fare better. Pusa wheat under irrigation had given promising outturn. So in due course of time better quality of seed is sure to be availed of by the people.

(2) *Demonstration.*

Demonstration and Cattle Show.

358. No agricultural demonstration or show was held during the year. A demonstration of tractors was arranged on the Baroda Farm for interested members of the Panchayat Conference and the Advisory Board.

A cattle show was organized by the Bombay Agricultural Department at the Chharodi Cattle Farm along with a tractor exhibition. Interested workers in the Department in these directions were permitted to visit the show and the Institution.

(3) *Publications.*

"Khedut Panchang."

359. The annual Agricultural Calendar "Khedut Panchang" was published as usual and all the four thousand and odd copies were disposed of in a short time. The Calendar offered a fitting place for

recording the results of the census and more particularly those of the live-stock census.

Gujarati Agricultural Quarterly "Kheti and Saha Karya."

360. The publication of the Gujarati Agricultural Quarterly "Kheti and Saha Karya" was continued. The new scheme for this publication has not yet been decided upon.

Useful leaflets distributed.

361. Re-prints of useful leaflets of the Bombay Department of Agriculture were procured for distribution among cultivators.

B.—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Personnel.

362. Mr. B. G. N. Acharya, who was appointed on the post of the Agricultural Engineer, took charge on the 20th of August 1921. He is in entire charge of the tractor work of the Department, inspections of oil-engine installations, and supervision of Boring operations in general. The Boring Overseer is in direct charge of the last item of work.

Tractor tests and cost per acre

363. The Departmental tractor was sent for work in Pattan, Petlad, and Amreli Talukas and ploughed altogether 185 Bighas and disced 43. The actual working cost, exclusive of operative services, depreciation and interest came to Rs. 7 for ploughing an acre of land. Accidents and repairs have also to be taken into consideration.

The working cost of disc harrowing with tractor. including labour and depreciation, but not interest and repairs, came to Rs. 2-13-0 per acre. An acre is being disced in about 41 minutes on an average.

A brief survey has been undertaken during the year of the various installations of oil-engines and pumps, noting the size and popular type, difficulties in operation and any general deductions that could be drawn from such a survey. It is intended to publish the results in a bulletin form as soon as the information is complete and the facts are analysed.

Boring.

Work done.

364. As is usually the case in a wet season the number of applications for boring showed a marked decrease. The number of wells dealt with during the year was 45, out of which two were Panchayat wells in Mehsana Taluka. 34 out of these were successful, giving the percentage of successful wells as 75. The successful bores resulted in the total increase of water equivalent to 80 Koses.

Altogether 11 machines were in requisition, 4 in Baroda and 3 in Kadi of the Cawnpore types, two Musto Patent and two Calyx-drills.

Rock-bore Trials.

365. There was a demand for rock-bore trials in Amreli and Navsari. Government also sanctioned a couple of tests to be made at State expense for this purpose. Out of the three tests made at Amreli, two gave an increase of one Kos each, while the third is yet incomplete.

C.—VETERINARY.

Veterinary Dispensaries in the State.

366. There were 13 dispensaries in the State at the end of the year. Five of these, *viz.*, at Baroda, Pattan, Amreli, Mehsana and Navsari are fully financed by Government. The others, viz., at Vyara, Kathor, and Karchelia in

Navsari district; Dabhoi, Bhadran, Petlad and Sankheda in the Baroda district; and at Vijapur in the Kadi district are partly contributed to by the Local Boards. Out of these, Karchelia contributes a lump sum of Rs. 1,000, Sankheda and Vijapur pay two-thirds and the rest one-thirds of the expenditure. Owing to difficulty of securing charge officers, Sankheda and Vijapur dispensaries had been open only for a few days.

Cases treated.

367. The total number of fresh cases treated during the year was 11,278 as against 8,990. Of this number, 2,044 were horses, 6,965 cattle, 797 dogs, and 1,422 others including sheep goats, camels, etc. The number of mofussil cases was 42,281, i.e., about 38 per cent. of the total admissions during the year. The number of cases charged admission fee was 4,189, i.e., 37 per cent., and were animals from non-agricultural classes. The daily average attendance of out-door patients was 19·3. As facilities for in-door patients are not available everywhere, very few in-door patients were kept and the number is almost negligible.

Outbreak of epidemics

368. Altogether 18 outbreaks were reported from the districts, eight of foot-and-mouth disease, eight of rinderpest and two of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. None were of a virulent character and timely measures soon put them down. Inoculation of cattle against rinderpest is not freely resorted to, but it is encouraging that 120 at least were brought forward for inoculation.

Inspection.

369. The Veterinary Inspector's post had to be abolished owing to retrenchment but orders have since been received to revive it.

The post will provide opportunities for considerable improvement in the working of the dispensaries.

Stallion at Pattan.

370. The stallion at Pattan is continuing to give good service. It is maintained by a contribution from the District Local Board. The service of the stallion is free of any charge. Little, however, is known regarding the progeny and to obviate this, a deposit fee of Rs. 5 has been introduced, which is refunded on the offspring being brought to the dispensary for taking the necessary notes.

Finance.

371. The expenditure for all these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 25,660-10-6 which comes to Rs. 2-4-0 per head of animal admitted as against Rs. 2-12-6 during the previous year. The figure of Panchayat contribution came to Rs. 4,806 excluding that of Sankheda and Vijapur which is still under negotiation.

B. Commerce.

1. Administration.

Personnel.

372. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati held the office of the Director of Commerce and Industry throughout the year.

Industrial depression.

373. The industrial upheaval brought about by the great War had been shaking the foundations of the Industrial world and its termination brought up the question of economic readjustment between labour and capital to the forefront. Unemployment and increased wages for labour as also the increased cost of living made the task of economic re-construction very difficult. Slump in the market due to industrial depression

which usually follows the termination of a great War as an aftermath, continued during the year under report. Consequently, no new industrial activities were in evidence during the year.

II. Industries.

Old industries.

374. All the old and well-established industries continued to do good business though their profits decreased considerably on account of the slump in the market and the general depression in all trades. The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, were putting up a second Mill with 10,000 spindles in their premises which they were constructing out of the profits of the old ones.

Industries recently started

375. *Industries recently started.*—During the last three years, 16 Textile Mills were promoted. Out of these, 14 were Cotton Mills, one was a Woollen Mill and one a Waste Spinning Mill. Of the 14 Cotton Mills, two at Petlad and two at Kalol completed their factories and commenced to manufacture during the year under report, while the factories in the other towns were under construction and were expected to run during the current year. Only the Visnagar Mill project had not shown any sign of coming into existence. Of the other factories the Cement Factory at Dwarka commenced to manufacture cement in November 1921. The opening ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Acid Factory at Baroda and the Hume Pipe Works at Miyagam also commenced work during the year. Both the Alkali Works at Kodinar and Okha were making their preliminary arrangements while the factory for the manufacture of solid extracts was abandoned.

The cement project at Velan did not seem to be materializing as the conditions were not favourable for attracting new capital. The remaining factories were progressing satisfactorily.

New Industries.

376. *New Industries.*—Though the conditions were not very favourable, several inquiries were received for the promotion of new Industries during the year and, as a result, some of them materialized as mentioned hereunder :—

(1) A large iron foundry and machines shop for the manufacture of textile machinery at Navsari was projected by Mr. E. K. Palia. Foundations for the shops were laid during the year.

(2) A factory to crush bones (40 tons a day) at Baroda was arranged.

(3) The Installation of Electric Supply Station at Navsari was arranged.

(4) Five small factories such as hand-loom factories, a ginning factory, a factory for the manufacture of Agricultural machinery, etc., were promoted.

Among the industries that did not materialize were a Cotton Mill, a Leather Factory and an Oil Mill.

Details of loans to Industries.

377. *Loans to Industries.*—During the year under report two applications were received for loans of the total amount of Rs. 2,15,000. Of these two, one application for Rs. 15,000 was rejected. The other application for Rs. 2 lakhs for a cotton mill was under inquiry when the year ended.

Of the loans promised in the previous years, the Darbhanga Mills Company, Limited, was advanced a loan of

Rs. 7, lakhs in form of debentures during the year under report, while the Kalol Kapadia Mills, Limited, negotiated with the Bank of Baroda, Limited, a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs promised to them to be paid through the Bank under special arrangement.

Other concessions.

378. *Concessions.*—Besides the applications for financial assistance noted in the last para. 13 applications were received for various kinds of concessions under Section 15 of the Rules for the development of Commerce and Industries. The last year's balance was 12. Of these 25 applications, 7 were sanctioned with modifications, while 6 were rejected and 1 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of 11 at the end of the year. The concessions allowed consisted of (1) grant of land, (2) acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, (3) payment of Octroi in a lump sum, and (4) the construction of roads joining factories with main roads.

Details of applications for acquisition of land

379. *Acquisition of Land.*—There were two applications pending at the end of the previous year, while five more received during the year under report for the acqusition of land for factories under the Land Acquisition Act. Of these, three were sanctioned, in one case the party concerned obtained land by private negotiation,* while two were left pending at the end of the year.

Land was ordered to be acquired for the following Industries at their cost:—

(1) The Kalol Swadeshi Mill Company, Limited, for a Cotton Weaving Mill at Kalol.

(2) The Dwarka Cement Company, Limited, for their Stone Quarry in Okhamandal.

(3) Messrs. E. K. Palia and Company, for an Iron Foundry at Navsari.

380. *Factory site.*—Seven applications were received during the year under report for the approval of factory sites. All of them were sanctioned, six by the Vahiwatdars and one by the permanent Committee on the subject.

Approval of Factory site.

Investigation of Industries.

381. (*a*) *Co-operative Investigation of Industries.*—Under this Department's Notification, dated 2nd March 1920, for the co-operative Investigation of Industries, one application was received. It was submitted to Government with the Department's recommendations and was under their consideration. It was in connection with the Fish Canning Industry at Velan regarding which the Department had carried out preliminary tests. Further experiments were proposed to be carried on in co-operation with the capitalists.

Co-operative Investigation of Industries

382. (B) *Technical and Industrial Investigations* :—

Details of investigations.

(*i*) *Geological Survey.*—Mr. V. S. Sambhashiva Iyer submitted his report of the Geological Survey he had made in the previous year. This was published during the year under report. No new deposits of commercial value were reported by him.

(*ii*) *Ceramic Survey.*—The report of the Ceramic Expert, Mr. C. P. Shah, was also published during the year. The report with various samples of

cups, saucers, tiles, bricks, etc., manufactured by him from the clays of the State were shown to several Industrialists, in consequence of which an application was received for a lease of the Ransipur clay deposits. The lease of these deposits was first given to an Ahmedabad Syndicate and had to be cancelled as the concessionaires could not work the deposits owing to the death of the principal man. The application referred to above was under the consideration of the Government.

(*iii*) *Natural Gas.*—(a) *Gas at Jagatia.*—Captain R. W. Palmer, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, India, was deputed by the Director-General, Geological Survey, at the request of this Department, to visit Jagatia in Kodinar Taluka (Kathiawad) and to report on the flow of gas at the place. He took samples of the gas and the cores of the several holes bored at Jagatia. According to his report the source of the gas was tertiary rocks found at the place. As trap was struck at 190 feet below surface level, further boring was stopped on his advice. The bores were securely plugged and the investigation was discontinued.

(b) *Natural Gas at Baroda.*—Natural gas was struck in two of the Government wells in the Baroda City when bores were being drilled for an increased supply of water. These places were also visited by Captain R. W. Palmer. The gas had the same composition as that at Jagatia. As the bores were

made with wormauger, solid cores were not available for determining the underground strata. It was necessary to make a new bore from the surface level with a rotary drill to obtain samples of underground layers, and orders of Government for the same were obtained. The investigation was not complete at the end of the year under report. Tests for putting the gas to practical use were also made and as a result of long trials it was found that it was quite suitable for light and domestic heating. Trials were also made for ascertaining its suitability for power purposes. A gas burner was prepared in the Kala Bhavan and steam was generated in a portable engine lent by the Maharaja Mill by burning the gas as fuel under it. The gas was found to be quite suitable for the purpose. As the volume of flow of gas was insufficient for use in the local Mills, it was decided to utilise it as domestic fuel. Details were being inquired into.

(*iv*) Concession for Wood-distillation Industry in the Vajpur jungles of the Navsari District was granted to Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad by Government. This Industry was first investigated by the Department.

383. *Administration of the Mining Act.*—One application was received for an approval certificate against three in the previous year. This was granted. Two approval certificates were renewed during the year under report. There was no application for a Prospecting License or a Mining Lease.

Application for an approval certificate.

384. *Marble and Granite Quarrying.*—An application for extending the lease for quarrying marbles at Motipura and granite at Bhulvan for a further term of 15 years was received from Mr. Bhudarbhai, the present lessee, whose lease ran upto 1925. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Quarries of building stones.

385. *Training of Local Chamars in improved Tanning.*—Arrangements were made with the Research Tannery at Calcutta to train two Chamars in the improved processes of tanning and Government orders were obtained to send two men and they were selected. They will soon start for Calcutta.

Training of Chamars.

386. *Research Laboratory.*—Professor Naik returned from England and submitted reports (1) on the establishment of a Research Laboratory and (2) the possible directions in which the indigenous industries could be developed thereby. Owing to financial stringency no action could be taken in connection with the Research Laboratory. Mr. Naik also made arrangements for training Baroda men selected by the State in some important German works.

Research laboratory.

387. *Fisheries.*—The Experimental Farms at Gopi, Hamusar and Beyt were inspected, with the result that the transported young window-pane oysters had shown remarkable growth. Small pearls were found in several of them. It was also noticed that they had reached breeding age and had thrown out spats in sufficient quantities. The experiment proved to be a success. Orders of Government were solicited to restock the Beyt farm

Fisheries.

as a large quantity of the oysters was fished by the contractor due to a misunderstanding in the contract agreement.

The report of the canning experiments carried on in the previous year at Velan and the samples of canned fish were shown to several capitalists. One enterprising financier showed his willingness to co-operate with Government in the further investigation and take up the industry if the fish could be successfully canned. The matter was before Government at the end of the year under report.

Details of hand-loom demonstrations.

388. *Hand Industries—Hand-loom Demonstrations.*—Demonstration of the working of improved fly-shuttle looms was given at Amreli, Karmadi (Baroda district) and at Baroda. The Demonstrators were mostly engaged in helping the small hand-loom factories that were started in the State and, therefore, only the class at Amreli worked regularly and continuously throughout the year. It was successful in introducing many looms.

In all 115 fly-shuttle pit looms (or improved slays), 75 fly-shuttle frame looms, 1 frame loom for weaving woollens, 11 automatic looms, 4 power looms and 13 warping machines were introduced during the year under report.

Small Hand-loom Factories

389. *Hand-loom Factories.*—Owing to the demand for hand-woven cloth, there were many applications for advice and help for starting small hand-loom factories. Government sanction for giving the services of Demonstrators, free of charge, for one month and at the expense of the factory for a further period, if necessary, was obtained. As a result of this help, 25 factories were started. Out of these, 3 factories installed 10 or more looms and the rest less than 10 looms.

390. *Experiments in Woollen Weaving.*—Experiments in woollen weaving were continued. The results showed that small woollen weaving factories could be started with profit. The data were collected and published in a separate booklet for the information of the public.

Experiments in Woollen Weaving.

391. *Hosiery Class.*—Instruction in hosiery work was given in the Baroda Demonstration class. Students trained in the class desired to purchase knitting machines if they were supplied on the hire-purchase or easy instalment system. The matter was submitted to Government for orders and the necessary sanction was obtained by the end of the year.

Demonstration on Knitting Machines

392. *Patna Exhibition.*—Samples of cloth from various parts of the State were sent to the All-India Hand Weaving Exhibition at Patna. They won 6 medals—one gold, two silver and three bronze. A sample of woollen cloth at the Amreli Demonstration Class got a bronze medal.

Medals obtained by the Local samples.

III. Boiler and Factory Inspection.

393. The charge of Boiler and Factory Inspector during the first seven months of the year under report was held by Mr. S. M. Dighe, and for the rest of the period by Mr. S. H. Thaker of Kala Bhavan.

Administration.

394. *Boiler Inspection.*—There were 221 private factories in the State using steam boilers during the year against 208 in the previous year.

Boiler Inspection.

Out of the 260 boilers on the register, 11 were Government and 249 were private. Of the latter 157 were in use against 151 in the previous year, for which fees were received.

The total income from fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,874-15-7 and the total expenditure on Boiler and Factory Inspection came to Rs. 5,549-15-4 as against Rs. 5,528-0-3 and 5,376-9-0, respectively, in the previous year. No accidents had occurred under the Boiler Act during the year under report. There was only one prosecution under the Boiler Act for working against the provisions of Section 16, Sub Section 2. The party was fined Rs. 30.

Factory Inspection.

395. During the year under report the number of factories subject to control under the Factory Act was 111 as against 105 in the previous year. The new factories brought on the register were the Cotton Mills at Kalol and Petlad and the Cement Factory at Dwarka. Of the above, 105 factories were at work against 100 in the previous year. Of the total number of factories working during the year, 17 were perennial and 88 were seasonal. Of the former 9 and of the latter 83 were connected with Cotton Industry.

Persons employed in Factories.

396. The total number of operatives employed in the factories was, 11,406 as against 10,199 in the previous year, and of these 9,728 were employed in cotton industry as against 9,091 in the previous year.

There were 2,641 women and 775 children at work as against 2,517 and 1,049, respectively, in the previous year.

397. All the perennial factories were inspected more than four times and the seasonal, once. Some of the seasonal factories could not be inspected owing to a very short season. Sanitary arrangements in all the factories were fairly satisfactory.

Inspection of factories.

There occurred two minor, three serious and four fatal accidents during the year under report.

There were no strikes or lock-outs during the year under report.

398. Sheds have been built in several mills and factories to house the labour. One mill started Savings Bank Department to inculcate thrift in the employees. Loans were also given to protect them from exorbitant rates of interest charged by professional money-lenders. Monetary help was given by the proprietors of the dye-houses at Petlad to their workmen on occasions of pressing domestic needs. Some of the mill hands abstained from drink as a result of the temperance movement started in the mills.

Welfare work.

IV. Electricity Act.

399. There was one application for a license under the Electricity Act pending at the end of the previous year and two more applications were received for Billimora and Gandevi during the year under report. Of these three, one was submitted to Government and permission was granted to issue a license for supplying electricity at Dabhoi, while two were under the consideration of the Committee.

Application under Electricity Act.

V. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

'umber of companies on the register.

400. In the beginning of the year under report there were 88 Joint Stock Companies on the register. Nine new companies were registered during the year making a total of 97 companies. Of these, four companies were cancelled leaving 93 companies on the register at the end of the year. All of them were public companies.

Classification of new companies.

401. The new nine companies may be classified as under :—

I. Banking Loan and Insurance—	
(2) Others	1
III. Trading and Manufacturing.	
(*b*) Printing, Publishing and Stationery...	1
(*h*) Public Service companies	1
(*e*) Engineering	2
(*s*) Others	2
IV. Mills and Presses—	
(*b*) Cotton Gins and Presses	1
XI. Others	1
Total of new companies ..	9

Of the 93 companies on the register at the end of the year, seven companies went into liquidation. The total number of companies under liquidation was 14 against 10 in the previous year.

402. The following table gives a comparative statement of the authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies at the end of the previous year and of the year under report :—

Capital of the companies.

At the end of the year.	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.		
		Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	88	8,00,29,814	3,67,98,284	1,51,64,393
1921-22	93	10,42,84,814	4,33,77,269	2,22,76,574
Net increase during the year under report ..	5	2,42,55,000	65,78,985	71,12,181

It will appear that the increase during the year in the number of companies and the authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital was about 5·7, 30, 18, and 46 per cent., respectively, as against 40, 40, 22 and 54 per cent. during the previous year.

All the larger and sound concerns are now collecting capital which seems to be coming in fairly good amount.

Of the 93 companies on the register at the end of the year, besides the companies under liquidation, 12 companies were dormant, while the rest were either working or collecting capital.

403. In two cases, the registration of mortgages was made under Section 118 of the Act.

Registration of mortgages.

Inspection by the Registrar.

404. The Registrar and his Assistant visited the offices of several new companies. It was found that in many cases proper books were not kept due to the inexperience of the Agents. Necessary instructions were given.

Foreign companies.

405. Two foreign companies were registered in the year under report, thus making a total of four foreign companies which were incorporated outside Baroda State, but had their established business in the State and filed documents under Section 284 of the Act.

Benevolent societies

406. There were 22 Benevolent Societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies' Act at the end of the last year. Two new Societies were registered during the year under report, thus making a total of 24 societies in all.

Number of documents registered.

407. The total number of documents registered during the year was 254 against 502 in the previous year.

Receipts.

408. The total receipts for the year from the Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies amounted to Rs. 1,361 against Rs. 3,455-2-1 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

409. There were two prosecutions during the year under the Companies' Act, one for not filing the balance sheet in time and the other for not sending the statement under Section 113. The former resulted in acquittal and the latter was still under trial.

VI. INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Industrial Advisory Committee.

410. The Session of the Industrial Advisory Committee was held on the 21st and 22nd October 1921, when Sir Manubhai N. Metha, the Dewan, presided. In his opening address the Dewan gave a summary of the progress made in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Forest, Agriculture and Co-operation.

Detailed reports of the work done by the four Departments were presented as also their programme for the new year were discussed and were adopted with a few modifications.

The suggestions received from the members and the public were also considered and suitable resolutions were passed and sent to Government for acceptance.

VII. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Annual expenditure.

411. Printing for all the Departments of the State was done as usual by the Contractor. The bills sanctioned and paid to the contractor during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,04,065 against Rs. 1,46,167 in the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure was to a large extent due to the presentation of bills for work intended for the year under report made in the previous year and to a small extent due to the economy in the use of forms and in the method of printing them and to the use of cheaper paper as suggested by Mr. Coombes in 1920.

The number of books and forms printed amounted to 10,686,393 as against 15,122,508 in the previous year.

412. During the year a small Secretariat Printing Press for the Huzur Cutchery was started at the express orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The total capital expenditure on the Press amounted to Rs. 14,216-10-6. The working expenses of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,670-5-9. The main work consisted of the printing of the Tippans and Government orders.

Secretariat Press

VIII. STATISTICS.

413. The Statistics Department was amalgamated with the Commerce and Industry Department and its clerical staff, except one permanent and two temporary hands, was dispensed with during the year under report.

General

414. The following work was done in this Branch :—

Work done.

(1) The Statistical Abstract of the State for the year 1919-20 was published and the same for the year 1920-21 was compiled and sent to the Press.

(2) The Bulletin on the Rail-borne Trade Statistics which was sent to the Press was nearly ready. Owing to pressure of work it could not be published soon.

(3) A Bulletin on Labour Movement was prepared and will be published in the current year.

(4) Bulletin regarding Industrial Census of Dabhoi was published.

(5) Bulletin on the Okhamandal Industrial Survey was also published.

All the reports except the Statistical Abstract were published in Gujarati.

Other inquiries

415. *Economic Inquiries.*—Besides the above, the Department had made several inquiries of general inteiest to the State.

Village Savings Banks.

416. Proposals were made to Government to start Savings Banks along with the Taluka Treasuries on the model of those in the Mysore State for the development of thrift among the people. Government orders were passed to start two Savings Banks in two Talukas as an experimental measure.

Life Insurance of State Servants

417. Proposals were also submitted to Government to introduce life insurance by the State for the benefit of the State Servants. A Committee was appointed to consider the proposal in details and prepare rules and regulations, premium tables, etc. The work of the Committee was progressing at the end of the year.

C. Co-operative Societies.

Registrar.

418. The Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Mr. Sevaklal D. Parekh, B.A., F.C.I., during the year.

Number of Societies.

419. There were 41 Co-operative Societies newly registered raising the total of all societies at the end of the year to 550, out of which eleven societies that were not working well were cancelled bringing the net total to 539. Three of these institutions were Central Banks, two Bankings Unions, 450 Agricultural Credit, 39 Agricultural Non-Credit, 42 Non-Agricultural Credit and 3 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

Membership and financial position.

420. The total membership increased from 17,590 to 17,991, the working capital from Rs. 25,70,388 to Rs. 27,67,154 and the reserve fund from Rs. 2,73,538 to Rs. 2,99,434. The net profit for the year was Rs. 54,363 against Rs. 36,767 during the preceding year. The deposits held by the societies rose from Rs. 13,29,339 to Rs. 14,20 705. The average membership per society was 33·4 against 34·5 in the preceding year, while the working capital per society was Rs. 5,133-8 against Rs. 5,049-9 and Rs. 153-8 against Rs. 146-1 per member in the previous year. The total amount of loans advanced during the year was Rs. 12,37,619. Rs. 22,71,116 were due at the end of the year out of which Rs. 4,45,345 were overdue. The figure of the outstandings looks rather large but as the cotton season was very late, a large part of it was recovered after the month of March.

Central Banks.

421. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank continued to do very useful work as usual. It satisfied the demands of the societies affiliated to it in the Baroda district, having financed societies to the extent of Rs. 1,73,197. At the end of the year it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 4,95,488 against Rs. 4,41,087 in the preceding year. The Mehsana District Co-operative Bank did not evince signs of substantial progress. It financed societies to the extent of Rs. 43,620 and had Rs. 58,856 as deposits at the end of the year. During the year, the Petlad Bhadran Co-operative Bank, Limited, has been registered to finance the societies of Petlad and Bhadran Talukas.

Redemption of old debts.

422. Rs. 1,00,000 were sanctioned by way of deposits for a period of ten years at a low rate of interest to the Baroda Central

Co-operative Bank for the purpose of redeeming old debts of the members of the societies as recommended by the Registrar. During the year under report Rs. 5,100 were advanced to one society through the Bank. In all, Rs. 25,600 have been advanced to Co-operative Societies for the redemption of old debts.

Banking Unions.

423. The Navsari Banking Union also does not appear to have made any sound advance during the year, although it advanced loans to the societies liberally and punctually. It was able to secure Rs. 51,213 as deposits from the public. On the whole it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,11,477 at the end of the year. The Kodinar Union maintained the high standard of work and continued to evince great interest in agricultural improvements. It had one more society affiliated to it during the year under report, making a total of 41 societies in all attached to it, and had Rs. 80,706 as deposits. The members of the societies in the Kodinar Taluka as already remarked in the last report have now scarcely any need to resort to the Sowkars for loans.

Agricultural Societies.

Number of Agricultural Societies.

424. At the end of the year there were 489 Agricultural Societies and they were distributed as under :—

Districts.	1919-20.	1920-21 ending 31st March.	1921-22.
Baroda	219	233	252
Kadi	73	73	81
Navsari	70	70	70
Amreli	83	85	86
Total ..	445	461	489

(I) *Credit.*

Baroda District.

425. As in point of number of societies so also in general progress the Baroda district continued to lead all other districts of the State. The societies rose from 203 to 218, Karjan, Sinor, Dabhoi and Sankheda being the principal Talukas that contributed to this increase.

Kadi District.

426. The number of societies in the Kadi district also rose from 70 to 77. As stated before, the Mehsana District Co-operative Bank tried to meet the requirements of the societies of the Kadi district affiliated to it.

Navsari District.

427. The total number of societies in the Navsari district was 69. Most of these are in Mangrol Taluka. The Navsari Union advanced loans to most of the societies in the district. but as the funds of the Union were not adequate, a few societies were also financed by the Vyara Agricultural Bank.

Amreli District.

428. The Amreli district recorded an increase of 1 society bringing the total to 86, out of which Kodinar Taluka alone claimed 41. The Amreli-Pedhi continued to finance, as far as its funds permitted, the societies of the Amreli district affiliated to it. But the societies in the Kodinar Taluka were financed by the Kodinar Union.

(II.) *Non-Credit.*

Number and condition of non-credit societies.

429. The number of societies in this group increased during the year under report from 34 to 39. They comprised two milk supply societies of Nizampura and

Sayájipura, nine Irrigation societies at Sarar, Bhurakoi, Manej, Simodra, Vatadra, Varnama, Por, Miyagam and Sujanpur and 27 Fodder Storage Societies and one Grain Storage Society. Of these Fodder Storage Societies 23 are in Baroda district, 3 in Kadi district, 1 in Navsari district. Two new Fodder Storage Societies were organized, but the year under report did not prove favourable for the stacking of grass for future use, as its supply was not abundant owing to the abnormally excessive rains. Consequently 39,669 lbs. of fodder were stored. The two milk societies purchased 1,50,006 lbs. of milk from their members and disposed it of in Baroda City at a profit of Rs. 847. Of the nine Irrigation societies those of Bhurakoi and Manej proved useful to their members.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Non-agricultural Societies.

430. The number of non-agricultural societies rose from 44 to 45, of which 42 are Credit Societies. Of these 5 were Government Servants' Societies, 22 Weavers,' 5 Chamars' and 2 Antyajas'; besides these there were 3 Stores and 8 Urban Societies.

Government Servants' Societies.

431. Of the Government Servants' Societies the two at Baroda, *viz.*, the Government Servants' Society and the Judicial Department Society maintained their reputation for useful and progressive work. Their membership was 570 and 149 against 534 and 144, respectively, in the preceding year, while their working capitals were Rs. 47,282 and Rs. 14,001 and their deposits were Rs. 35,328 and 11,568, respectively. Almost all the loans were punctually paid. The Government Servants' Societies at Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli did very little work during the year.

Urban Banks and Societies

432. There were 8 Urban Societies working during the year as in the previous year. Of these 4 are at Baroda. The Anyonya Sahakari Mandali showed satisfactory progress, its members having increased from 566 to 581, the working capital from Rs. 1,18,569 to Rs. 1,35,066 and deposits from Rs. 98,890 to Rs. 1,02,870. The Baroda City Urban Society did not evince much progress during the year. The other two societies in the Baroda City were composed of Mahomedans both of which did very little work. The Vaso Bank recorded a very healthy progress and made loans to the extent of Rs. 75,215 to its members against Rs. 29,555 in the preceding year. Of the rest Changa society has not been useful to its members while that of Amreli did not work at all.

Weavers' and Chamars' Societies

433. The number of weavers' societies was 22 while that of Chamars continued to be 5 making a total of 27 out of which 25 were in the Kadi district, 1 in Baroda district and 1 in Amreli district; most of them did fairly good work. The Chamars' society in the Kadi district worked satisfactorily. They have continued to supply *Kos* made of more reliable materials to their neighbouring Agricultural Societies.

Co-operative Stores.

434. The Co-operative Stores at Baroda showed some improvements. The total sales during the year under report amounted to Rs. 32,487 against Rs. 20,210 in the previous year. The Co-operative Swadeshi Store at Amreli does not seem to indicate any progress.

Milk Store.

435. The milk store at Baroda supplied during the year under report 65,826 lbs. of milk against 36,427 lbs. in the previous year. It made a profit of Rs. 111 against Rs. 82 in the previous year.

436. Two Co-operative Conferences were held at Billimora and Padra during the year. These Conferences were instrumental in advancing the cause of co-operation by dissemination of its principles amongst the general public. Several important resolutions were also discussed and passed in connection with the actual working of the societies.

Co-operative Conferences.

437. The Department as usual tried its best to obtain assistance of the leading public men as Honorary Organizers and there were 15 such Honorary Organizers at the end of the year.

Honorary Organizers

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

438. There were four Agricultural Banks (Pedhis) working as in the previous year. The following table gives a combined statement of the financial position of the Banks :—

Agricultural Banks.

Statement showing the financial position of the Agricultural Banks.

No	Items.	Vyara Bank.		Bhadran Bank.		Amreli Bank.		Songhad Bank.	
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nominal Capital ..	14,190 0 0	14,190 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,00 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	10,810 0 0	12,500 0 0
2	Paid-up capital—								
	(1) State .. .	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	18,750 0 0	18,750 0 0	6,250 0 0	6.250 0 0
	(2) Private .. .	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0	49,187 0 0	49,982 0 0	9,625 0 0	11,410 0 0	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0
3	Deposits at the end of the year .. .	33,563 14 9	36,875 15 10	62,858 8 9	57,776 9 3	30,798 10 6	31,712 6 6	2 14 5	......
4	Reserve Fund . .	8,181 1 0	8,298 1 0	2,687 0 0	3,341 0 0	1,532 1 1	1,720 1 1	9 705 7 3	9,710 4 11
5	Surplus Fund . .	434 2 1	395 11 10	2,946 0 0	3,146 0 0	3,564 4 10	3,752 4 10	4,566 10 2	4,566 10 2
6	Net profit .. .	1,195 15 7	1,163 9 5	4,360 0 0	5,001 0 0	1,253 0 0	1,923 13 0	887 3 10	1,136 8 4
7	Loans recovered ..	51,084 14 9	43,160 8 7	20,609 1 9	99,160 3 9	11,304 11 0	27,628 14 7	1,767 7 10	644 2 11
8	Loans outstanding at the end of the year—								
	(1) Co-operative Societies .	38,544 1 8	43,775 15 10	72,482 8 3	61,689 7 3	21,529 1 1	18,580 7 8	....	....
	(2) Individual Khatedars . ..	15,510 8 2	17,066 7 10	64,744 14 0	69,551 10 9	11,302 10 10	8,806 6 2	11,627 14 8	12,330 15 11
9	Cash and other Investments .. .	3,789 6 1	2,722 15 6	15,435 0 9	18,138 7 9	31,494 14 8	41,656 8 11	12,784 0 6	14,999 14 8

439. The Bhadran Bank was well managed and continued to do good work. It advanced loans to the societies as recommended by the Department. It had deposits of Rs. 57,776 against Rs. 62,858 in the preceding year.

The Bhadran Agricultural Bank.

440. The Amreli Bank continued to do fairly good work. The deposits in the Bank were Rs. 31,712 against Rs. 30,798 in the previous year. The Bank continued its transactions with Co-operative Societies and the old loans advanced to the individual Khatedars were being slowly recovered as mentioned in the previous report.

The Amreli Agricultural Bank.

441. The Songhad Pedhi continued its efforts only to recover its old loans as it could not do the work of advancing fresh loans.

The Songhad Pedhi.

442. The working of the Vyara Agricultural Bank (Pedhi) was satisfactory. It commanded good credit and had deposits during the year under report of Rs. 36,876 against Rs. 33,564 in the previous year. It also financed several Co-operative Societies of the Navsari district as mentioned before.

Vyara Agricultural Bank.

D. Forest.

(1) Administration.

443. Mr. R. H. Madan, K.I.H., L.C.E., continued to work as Conservator of Forests. Mr. C. D Warden, B.A., held charge of the Assistant Conservator.

Personnel.

444. The stipendiary student deputed to the newly-opened Forest College at Dharwar last year, having been found unable to pull on with his studies as Ranger was recalled after he had put in one term of four months.

Education given to Rangers.

(2) CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

(I) *Alteration in area.*

445. There was an addition of 1,088 Bighas to reserved forests in the Gir Range owing to the incorporation of some of the teak bearing waste lands in the village of Harmadia, while 148 Bighas were disforested on the south-eastern slopes of Fort Songhad hill as the close proximity of the jungles to the town gave cover to panthers to commit depredations on cattle with ease, and was supposed to foul the water supply of springs in the wells. The aggregate forest area at the close of the year was 742,766 Bighas equivalent to 681-8 square miles.

Forest area

(II) *Forest Demarcation.*

446. The joint work of demarcation of the forests and the frontier boundaries between Nanchhal and Vajpur on one side and the Rajpipla State on the other was undertaken during the year and 203 oblong loose stone boundary cairns each $6' \times 4' \times 3'$ in dimensions were constructed along a length of 16 miles. Baroda State bore half the cost of the joint work of demarcation. Some expense was also incurred on the boundary marks during the year.

Demarcation of forests on the frontier of Baroda and Rajpipla State.

III. Management of State Forests.

(i) Regulation and Management.

Working plans for Vajpur forests.

447. The working plans for the Vajpur Range forests were completed during the year and soon after the close of the year they were submitted to Government for approval and sanction. The method of treatment adopted is coppice with standards on a rotation of 40 years for the first crop as it is sure to secure at the end of the aforesaid period the replacement of the present overabundant unsound growth by sound and healthy trees.

(ii) Communications and Buildings.

Expenditure for forest buildings, communications, etc.

448. During the year the construction of new forest buildings in Navsari district and elsewhere could not be undertaken for lack of funds although structures estimated to cost Rs. 10,500 have been sanctioned by Government fo being built. The progressive expenditure on buildings and other works is given in the following statement:—

Navsari Prant.

Nature of work.	Past expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings .. .	3,14,883	....	60,000	
Wells	42,716	51	3,000	
Roads	20,381	....	2,000	
Total ..	3,77,980	51	65,000	

Gir Range (Amreli Prant).

Nature of work.	Past expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings .. .	45,781	....	....	
Total ..	45,781	....	....	

Proposed Railway extension and construction of a bridge

449. The much desired extension of the railway from Zankhwao to Sarda awaits its turn of being undertaken when more important projects in hand elsewhere are carried out. Government have likewise acknowledged the utility of a bridge across the Tapty near Ukai to facilitate traffic from Vajpur but it has also to wait for the provision of necessary funds.

Proposed extension to Jheria in British Dangs.

450. No work could be undertaken also on the 3 miles of sanctioned railway extension from Kala-Amba to Jheria even though it is expected that it will absorb the heavy traffic in timber from British Dangs near Waghai. It is, however, gratifying to note that the question of extension of the State line from Billimora Station to the Billimora Bunder calculated to develop traffic by opening up the sea route has advanced to a more practical stage after communication with the Government of India and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities.

451. The survey work of sites for constructing dams in Umarpada Mahal to facilitate pasturage in years of famine by impounding water was undertaken by the Engineer, Zankhari Project, during the year.

Survey of sites for constructing dams.

(*iii*) *Protection of Forests.*

(*a*) General Protection.

452. The total number of forest offences reported rose from 120 in the previous year to 140. Though there was a slight increase in the total number of offences due to some rise in offences relating to damage and thefts of trees in Gir Jungles, yet it is gratifying to note that the offences relating to forest fires fell from 28 in the previous year to 16. The number of cases compounded was 85, while 18 cases were referred to the Court for disposal. Out of the latter convictions were secured in all the cases.

(*b*) Protection from fire.

453. The protection from fire of the reserved forests was more successful than in the previous year. The forest fires are generally due to the custom of indulging in hunting even though prohibited, in reserved forests and incendiarism resorted to for the purpose of driving game or making locomotion easier in the midst of dense grass and undergrowth.

Protection against fire.

454. The total area of forest swept over by fires in all the ranges aggregated to 7,921 Bighas against 20,811 Bighas in the previous year.

Areas burnt by forest fires.

Expenditure on Fire Conservancy.

455. The outlay incurred on fire conservancy measures amounted to Rs. 3,377 as against Rs. 2,980 in the previous year. The increase is due to higher wages as well as subsistence allowance given to villagers. There was a further outlay of Rs. 330-11-0 which represents the contribution of half the cost to the Surat British Forest Division for burning fire-lines on the borders of the Dangs in Songhad and Vyara Talukas.

(*c*) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

Protection from Cattle and provision for grazing.

456. The total forest area closed against grazing was 67,193 being only 9·7 per cent. of the aggregate forest area. It is the rule to limit the maximum closure to one-fourth of the area of each forest-block under the working plans.

(*d*) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURY FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Removal of forest pests.

457. Under this head the operations of climber cutting figure as usual and an expenditure of Rs. 165 thereon was incurred during the year. The number of such plants cleared amounted to 219,817 approximately, Songhad and Sadadwel contributing the heaviest portion of the work. In the course of these operations, some suppressed teak seedlings and saplings with harmful overhead shelter are also set free by intelligent workers.

(IV) LAC CULTURE.

Culture of lac.

458. During the year Rs. 46 were spent in pruning Khakhar trees, about 24,853 in number, for production of healthy reshoots for lac culture.

459. The receipts from sales of the two annual crops of lac during the year were Rs. 8,241 as against Rs. 1,331 in the preceding year.

Receipts from lac.

(V) SYLVICULTURE.

(a) *Natural reproduction.*

460. The rainfall of the year was characterized by an excessive fall during the month of August preceded by a somewhat long break during July, and this had, it is believed, a somewhat cramping effect on the inflorescence of teak and other forest species, as a consequence of which the blossoms did not ripen into fruits and there was thus almost total absence of the usual seed crop. Very small quantities of seeds could, therefore, be gathered for local sowings and the supply for distant Ranges such as Okhamandal and Atarsumba, where valuable species are required for introduction, was severely curtailed.

Character of rainfall and failure of seeding forest trees.

461. The coupes undergoing reproduction show good coppice growth, while seedlings and saplings of teak and other valuable kinds are numerous and are thriving generally everywhere, owing to general immunity from fires, which the forests have been enjoying in the past decade, as also owing to strict protection against thefts and damages, and the elimination of reckless unsystematic fellings.

Coppice regeneration.

(b) *Artificial reproduction.*

462. The total cost under this head was Rs. 2,921 during the year. Out of these Rs. 1,396 were spent on reboisements in Atarsumba Range in Kadi district and Rs. 1,274

Forest culture operations.

in Okhamandal in Kathiawar, the rest being expenditure on seed collections and dibblings and local nurseries and plantations in various localities in Navsari district forests.

Raising of teak seedlings.

Under what is known as the Buman system of obtaining rapid and timely germination of teak seeds with their very hard testa that take very long to burst, there were reared in different ranges 35,771 seedlings, out of which 21,006 plants were laid out from nurseries into forests.

Plantation of Mahuwa.

463. Mahuwa seeds to the extent of 68 maunds were sown during the year. Plantations of this species in somewhat larger plots have come up well in Jamalia under Vyara and Waghpani in Songhad Range. The germination of the seeds is easy but if the earlier rains fail, the large sweet fleshy cotyledons are eaten up by ants in the ground after sowing. In Okhamandal and Gir these causes obstructed the successful plantations during the year.

Interchange of seeds.

464. The interchange of seeds between different Ranges mainly in transporting the same to the new ranges of Okhamandal and Atarsumba where reboisement operations are being undertaken, was effected to the extent of 39 bags of the seeds of such species as Teak, Beeyo, Kher, Kanti, Khakhar, Haladwan, Sewan, Mahuda, Limbda, Bondara, Bamboo rhizomes or root-stock freshly dug up in the early rains as well as seeds of *Dendrocalamus strictus* were also despatched from Navsari Prant forests.

465. In the very first year when the Atarsumba Range was opened some bamboo rhizomes which were put out in pits have now sent up 5 to 12 shoots and these shoots are 16 feet high now and have formed into dense clumps. There are 20 such clumps growing behind the wall of the fort of Atarsumba and about an equal number of clumps at Waghjipura.

Reboisement operations in Atarsumba.

466. The total quantity of seeds of different species dibbled was 77 maunds. Of the total quantity nearly seven maunds were seeds of Mahuda out of which 2 maunds were dibbled at Atarsumba, 2 maunds at Waghjipura, 2 maunds in Bardoli and 1 maund at Motipura. It is found that porcupines devour the seeds greedily detecting their presence in the ground immediately by smell. Notwithstanding the ravages of these creatures as many as 25,000 plants have come up. Plants grown during the year are now 1″ to 4″ above ground while the older plants are 6″ to 36″ high.

Seeds of different species dibbled at different localities.

467. Sandal seeds were for the first time imported in this Range, in the year 1920-21 when 1,000 seedlings were reared and put out. During the year under report 300 seedlings were planted. The former plants are 3 feet high and the latter 1 foot. This species is not affected by frost as it was noticed during last frost that appeared in the month of January 1922.

Rearing of sandal seeds.

468. Experiments with Casurina plants have been attended with successful results. Plants were reared in nurseries and were put out in pits. There are in all about 200 plants in the entire area. These plants are growing well

Experiments with Casurina plants in Okha Range.

at different places under the shelter of thickets which are very dense there and also under bushes of indigenous species.

Growth of Cheir species.

469. The growing of Cheir (*Avicennia officinalis*) is carried on in several creeks, namely, at Gomtee, Aramra and Adatra on an extensive scale, the seeds being broad-casted in muddy beds. The leaves of this plant are in great requisition as fodder in famine years.

VI Exploitations.

(a) *Major Forest Produce.*

Clear fellings.

470. Clear fellings were made in the Kheti Blocks in Vajpur and Nanchhal under a plan for going over all the areas in the course of 15 years. The purchasers cut and remove only such timber trees as would be profitable to them. These clear fellings were carried out to the extent shown in the following statement :—

Clear Fellings.

Year.	Range	Village.	Area cleared in Bighas.	Price of timber realized.
1	2	3	4	5
			Bighas.	Rs.
1921-22	Vajpur	Vajpur ..	1,069	2,591 (Vajpur and Gundi)
		Gundi	268	
		Ekalkhamb ..	217	226
		Pipal	180	551
		Talli	125	157
Do.	Vankal ..	Sevlan-Satvan	1,790	4,251
Total for 1921-22 ..	....	....	3,649	7,776
Total for 1920-21 ..	....	....	2,577	7,281

471. Improvemental fellings now only confined to forests in the Nanchhal (Umerpada) region were effected to the extent shown in the following statement :—

Improvemental fellings.

IMPROVEMENTAL FELLINGS.

Range.	Locality.	Area in Bighas.	Price fetched.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
Vankal	Fatepur	820	2,651
	Ghanawad	2,000	7,255
	Khant	1,625	2,828
	Luhari	2,036	5,251
Total for 1921-22 ..	......	6,481	17,985
Total for 1920-21 ..	......	2,060	4,000

472. Coppice with standards fellings on the rotation of 40 years was made under working plans, in the different ranges in numerous coupes, the particulars of which are given in the following statement :—

Fellings under Coppice with standards method.

Range.	No. of coupes.	Aggregate area in Bighas.	Total realizations.	Average realization per Bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total for 1921-22 ..	74	12,454	2,72,092	21 13 0
Total for 1920-21 ..	71	11,804	1,82,763	15 8 0

(*b*) *Minor Forest Produce.*

Description.	Year 1921-22.	Year 1920-21.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac	8,241	1,331
Mowra flowers	2,000	2,000
Mowra seeds	629	2,555
Asintra leaves	2,121	1,300
Timri leaves	1,672	2,349
Rosha Oil..	....	3,497
Total	14,663	13,032

Receipts from grazing fees and grass sales.

473. Receipts derived from grass sales and grazing fees totalled Rs. 48,105 as against Rs. 46,026 in the previous year. The fall of early rains in Gir brought cattle from outside

for pasturage, which was not the case the year before and this mainly accounts for the rise in the grazing revenues.

Exploitation of produce on permits.

474. The removal of produce on permits taken out at forest depots, in which the extraction of bamboos figures most prominently is illustrated in the following statement:—

Range.	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboo.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	....	895	56,474	10,091
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	67,460

Revenue collections.

475. The land revenue realized from cultivation in forest villages was Rs. 721 while that realized from occupied lands in Kheti Blocks in Vajpur and Umerpada, which are wholly under the management of the Forest Department, was Rs. 14,874.

Free grant of timber.

476. Free grants of timber etc., were made to villagers residing in and on the borders of the forest reserves in the Navsari Prant as usual to the full extent allowable under the Chaparia Kat Niyam, the total value of the produce thus given being Rs. 23,417 against Rs. 15,257 in the previous year. Moreover, 3 persons in Vyara whose houses were burnt down by fire were ordered to be given wood of the value of Rs. 79.

(VII) Financial Results.

Financial results.

477. The financial results of the year 1921-22 in comparison with receipts and expenditure of the preceding seven years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914–15	1,74,764	74,997	99,967
1915–16	1,92,026	78,696	1,13,330
1916–17	2,47,966	85,111	1,62,855
1917–18	3,24,170	88,077	2,36,093
1918–19	3,83,119	95,548	2,83,571
1919–20	4,50,526	1,04,821	3,45,705
1920–21	3,78,986	1,22,235	2,56,751
1921–22	4,64,256	1,29,252	3,35,004

Increase in gross receipts.

478. The increase of Rs. 85,270 in the gross revenue is due to larger realizations from coupe sales by completely breaking up combination among dealers. The extended application of the coppice with standards coupe system to Vajpur Range forests contributed to some extent towards the rise, while sales of lac produced Rs. 8,241 against Rs. 1,331 only in the previous year, owing to better crops and higher prices. The receipts derived from grass sales and grazing fees further augmented the revenue by Rs. 6,060.

479. The increase of Rs. 7,017 in the total expenditure is to be chiefly attributed to greater expenses incurred on establishment charges due to the disbursement of salaries in arrears for three years to village Patels in Vajpur and Umerpada Mahals, the revision of grades and grant of City allowance to the clerical staff and higher wages paid for lac collection and clearing and burning fire lines.

Increase in expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A. Public Works Branch.

(*a*) ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Personnel.

480. During the official year, Mr. V. R. Akolkar continued as Chief Engineer till 2nd April 1922 and he continued and managed the administrative and executive work of the P. W. Department with the help of Mr. R. M. Patel, Superintending Engineer and Mr. V. R. Talwalker, State Architect. Mr. V. R. Akolkar went on leave from 13th February 1922 to 19th March 1922. During this period, Mr. R. M. Patel, Superintending Engineer, acted as Chief Engineer in addition to his own duties. Mr. V. R. Akolkar went again on long leave of six months and 11 days from 3rd April 1922 prior to retirement. Mr. V. R. Talwalker was appointed acting Chief Engineer in addition to his own duties as State Architect. Mr. R. M. Patel continued as Superintending Engineer till 4th June 1922, when he went on three months and ten days' leave. Mr. Talwalker was in full control of the Department till the end of the year under report without any help from the Superintending Engineer.

Organization.

481. There were eight Executive Divisions as in previous years under the control of the Chief Engineer *viz.*, (1) City Division, (2) Palace Division, (3) Garden Division, (4) Electric Division, (5) Baroda

Division, (6) Kadi Division, (7) Navsari Division, (8) Amreli Division. The Works Branch continued as an independent division in charge of Mr. R. W. Watson for execution of works such as Painting, Decorations, Plumbing, Hot and Cold water fittings, and Sanitation, &c., mainly of Palaces, Hospitals and other big and important buildings of public utility in the Capital as well as outside. Mr. Watson had the combined duties of Works Branch Superintendent and Executive Engineer of Palace Division.

The Electrical Department was transferred from the Public Works to the Railway Department from 1st April 1922. This important change was effected to unite the Electrical Staff of the Railway Department and that of the P. W. Department under one management. Government had under consideration for a considerable time the transfer of the Electric Power House from the grounds of L. V. Palace to a convenient place outside. Purchase of machinery was being negotiated by the Public Works Department in accordance with the sanctioned scheme for increasing the output of Electric power. Government had already decided to locate all the Electrical Works near Goya Gate. All these circumstances led to the transfer of Electrical Works to the Railway Department.

Noteworthy features of the year.

Introduction of the Madras System of separate Local Boards Engineers.

482. In connection with the Local Board Works, the amalgamation scheme, which prevailed in the two districts of Baroda and Navsari, was discontinued at the close of the previous official year and the Madras System of having independent Engineering staff for the Local Boards was introduced in its stead from 1st August 1922. The new

system was applied to all the four districts. By this chânge, the District Local Boards maintained their own staff for supervision and direction of Engineering works. This staff was made independent of the Public Works Department. The Local Boards received contribution of 10 per cent. from the Public Works Department for establishments on account or transferred works. Roads, land drainage channels, schools, Police Chowkies, Forest out-posts and similar other works lying in towns and villages except Taluka Head Quarters town and those villages that had Vishistha Panchayats, were transferred to the Local Boards, and funds were provided by the Public Works Department from their budget for works thus transferred from them, both for original works as well as for maintenance and repairs of existing works. The Local Boards are thus given absolute control over their staff. The P. W. Department has still the power to scrutinize estimates for work costing Rs. 2,500 and over. The Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., has the power to inspect their works and take such steps that will lead to proper execution of works.

The Local Board Engineers are appointed from the Engineering staff of the P. W. Department. The lower subordinate staff is appointed independently by the Local Boards. There is very little cause for friction between the Local Boards and the P. W. Department. The change has the advantage of accelerating progress of works.

Transfer of roads from Town to Railway Station.

483. In Municipal towns and villages, roads from Railway Stations to Town were transferred from Public Works Department to the Vishistha Panchayats.

484. The surveys for a storage reservoir in the Valley of the River Zankhari was referred for opinion to Sir Vishweshwarayya in the month of June 1921. Later on, Sir Vishweshwarayya visited the Valley of the Zankhari River (2nd to 7th April 1922) and examined several sites suggested from time to time for a masonry bund across the river. Sir Vishweshwarayya has recommended some further surveys and observations and he has reserved his final opinion till then. During the remaining part of the year surveys were pushed on. Other observations, such as trial pits to ascertain the nature of foundations along the proposed dam lines could not be pushed on as there was little time for those operations before the break of monsoon.

Zankhari Project.

485. The scheme for converting Salher in Navsari district into a Hill Station and a Sanitarium continued to be under preparation. Until the Hill Station of Salher can be easily approached the scheme for its development cannot be considered feasible. Observations on the conditions of weather, rain-fall, etc., are daily made and recorded. It is hoped that the extension of Billimora-Kalamba Railway will help to minimise the distance between Salher and the Railway, and the scheme of development will become easier than now for further consideration.

Scheme of Salher Sanitarium.

486. The following experts were consulted from time to time on important matters :—

Experts consulted.

A. Schemes for drainage of Patan and Bhadran were referred to Mr. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary District of Bombay Government, and with some modifications, these schemes were

received on 28-4-22 (Patan) and 15-10-21 (Bhadran Scheme).

B. Sir L. Edwin Lutyens, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, Imperial Town Delhi, visited Baroda in December 1921 in connection with plans of the Mansion at Delhi.

C. Mr. Coyle continued to prepare schemes for His Highness and render professional advice to the State whenever reference was made to him.

D. Mr. Charles Stevens of Bombay was consulted specially to form a comprehensive scheme for improving front elevations of Kothee Buildings in order to bring them into harmony with the North Wing of the Secretariat. Mr. Stevens visited Baroda on 4-1-22.

E. Sir Vishweshwarayya inspected the site of reservoir on the river Zankhari in Navsari District.

Important events of the year.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Baroda.

487. The year under report was specially noted for the most important event of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Baroda on 23rd and 24th November 1921. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had his residence in Laxmi Villas Palace. The P. W. Department was responsible for all works connected with the housing of the staff attached to the Royal guest, street decorations, illuminations of public buildings, lakes and public streets, lay out of grounds for the Evening Parties, fire works, etc. All the works entrusted to the Public Works were carried out to the satisfaction of the Government.

488. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was gracious enough to perform the opening ceremony of the Dharamshalla newly constructed near the Baroda Railway Station on 30th December 1921 and after declaring it open, to name it in memory of Shrimant Damajirao Gaekwad, the founder of the State.

Opening ceremony of Shri Damajirao Dharamshalla.

489. Another noteworthy event was the visit of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb in the month of February 1922 to Unai for treatment. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb graciously laid the foundation stone of the Public Baths to be built at that Sanitarium.

Her Highness' visit to Unai.

490. The transfer of some works from Public Works Department to the District Local Boards necessitated revision of the strength of upper and lower subordinates. Proposals were considered and they were duly sanctioned by Government.

Strength of Subordinate Staff.

(b) *Buildings & Roads.*

491. The following are some of the important original works, that were either completed or in progress, during the year under report in several divisions:—

Works of the year.

City Division.

Works completed—

1. Northern Wing to Kothee Offices.
2. Additions and alterations to Countess of Dufferin Hospital.
3. Constructing B Block of the Damajirao Dharamshalla with a new block for Antyaj people.

4. Acquiring and levelling the Anandpura site for State General Hospital Buildings.
5. Acquiring the site in front of Nyaya Mandir for Public Piazza
6. Additions and alterations to Radhabai Saheb's Chowk in Old Sirkarwada.
7. Thorough repairs to the terrace of Mandvi Buildings.
8. Constructing Police Station in Sayaji Ganja.
9. Additions and alterations to Resident Professor's Bungalow in College compound.
10. Works for housing Sanskrit section of Central Library in Record Tower Building including purchase of fireproof cases.
11. Constructing Servants' quarters at Rewa Kantha Bungalow in Camp.

Works in progress—

1. Constructing new Kala Bhavan Building.
2. Proposed Press Building.
3. Additions and alterations to Countess of Dufferin Hospital Central Block, to convert into an Out-patient Department.
4. Thorough repairs to cracked walls in Bungalow No. 5 in H. H. the Guards Karkhana.
5. Remodelling the Line No. 4 in H. H. 1st Regiment.
6. Constructing an additional filter bed at Nimetta.
7. Dividing one of the settling tanks at Nimetta.
8. Acquiring site for a school in Babajipura.

Works half completed in abeyance—

1. Compound wall and ornamental railing to L. V. Palace along Indira Avenue.
2. Eastern Wing of New Secretariat above plinth level.
3. Kinder Garten School, above plinth level.

Palace Division.

Works completed—

1. Additions of an open verandah to the Bed-room of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb in L. V. Palace.
2. Revised water supply scheme in Palaces at Makerpura.
3. Supplying furniture for Lal Bag Palace.
4. Making reinforced cement concrete floor to rooms in Jaya Mahal, Bombay.
5. Proposed extension of the Power House in L. V. Compound.
6. Additions and alterations to His Highness' gallery at Agad.
7. Thorough repairs to the Bhimnath Dharamshalla for accommodating Sayaji Ganj School.
8. Providing and fixing Sanitary fittings, water tanks and drainage connections in the Bungalow occupied by Chief Engineer on Jail Road.
9. Improving, redecorating, providing sanitary fittings, etc., in Guest House.

Works in progress—

1. Providing up-to-date sanitary fittings in the Palaces at Baroda.
2. Decorations including gilding in important apartments in L. V. Palace.
3. Decorating and gilding Boudoir of Her Highness in L. V. Palace with hanging tapestry, fixing wooden panelling and fibrous plaster ceiling purchased in Paris.
4. Extension of the west side balcony at Her Highness' side in L. V. Palace.
5. Alterations in doors and windows and re-decorations of Her Highness' Indian sitting room in L. V. Palace.
6. Removing heavy arches in room No. 27 and putting steel girders to carry floor above in L. V. Palace.

7. Removing the west side wall of Pantry of Her Highness' Dining Room and rebuilding the same on east side in L. V. Palace.
8. Making hot water arrangements and fitting English baths in Motibag Bungalow and School.
9. Extension to the Saloon Shed.
10. Converting Body Guards Line at Makerpura for a Dairy with drainage and water supply arrangements.
11. Prince Jayasing Rao's Mansion.
12. Entrance Gate to L. V. Palace.

Works Branch.

1. Providing and fixing sanitary fittings and drainage connections at the New Railway Offices and Bungalows on Goya Gate Station.
2. Fixing sanitary and water fittings, making drainage connections, oil painting and decorating, carrying plumbing work to the central spire and roof flashings, casting ornamental gutters and preparing leaded glass lights, etc., to the New Secretariat Buildings, North Wing.
3. Making new drainage connections, fixing sanitary and water supply fittings in the Dufferin Hospital.
4. Fixing sheet lead on the flat of the New Kala Bhavan Building.

Baroda Division.

Works completed—

1. Thorough repairs to the Kelanpur Dharamshalla.
2. Sankheda A. V. School.
3. Additions and alterations to the Bhadran High School.
4. Special repairs to the Dakor Fattehsingrao Haveli.
5. Special Revenue Record and school building at Petlad.
6. Special Naib Subha's Office at Petlad.

7. Special Vahivatdar's Kutcherry at Chandod.
8. Special Malharrao Ghat Dharamshalla at Chandod.

Works in progress—

1. Munsiff Court at Sankheda.
2. Sojitra Police Lines.
3. Shinore Police Lines.
4. Additions and alterations to the Krishneshwar Mahadeo Dharamshalla at Shinore.
5. Bunding up the Kotar to the south of Bamangam Village.

Works transferred to District Local Board, Baroda Prant.

Works completed—

BUILDINGS.

Baroda Taluka.

1. Boys' School at Sewashi.
2. School for 90 girls at Wadadla.
3. ,, 160 girls at Chhani

Petlad Taluka.

4. Boys' School at Gada
5. ,, ,, Kavitha.
6. ,, ,, Sundra.
7. ,, ,, Simarda.
8. ,, ,, Bhurakui.
9. Girls' School at Kavitha.
10. Compound and repairs to school at Ramol.

Bhadran Taluka.

11. Boys' School at Sundan.
12. ,, ,, Rudel.
13. ,, ,, Siswa.

14. Boys' School at Kanzat.
15. " " Chamara.
16. " " Lalpura.
17. Girls' School at Siswa.
18. Doors and windows of 18 schools of Bhadran Taluka.

Waghodia Taluka.

19. Boys' School at Maddhar.
20. " " Kherwada.
21. Additional accommodation for school at Jarod.

Padra Taluka.

22. Boys' School at Sarsawani.
23. " " Kural.

Karjan Taluka.

24. School house at Kurai.

Sankheda Taluka.

25. Boys' School at Manjrol.
26. " " Gundicha.
27. " " Bhatpur.
28. " " Songir.
29. " " Vadeli.

Saoli Taluka.

30. Boys' School at Manjusar.

Dabhoi Taluka.

31. Boys' School at Dhameli.

Shinore Taluka.

32. Boys' School at Awakhal.

ROADS.

Baroda Taluka.

33. Repairs to road from Baroda to Chhani and from Chhani Station to town.

Works in progress—

Sinore Taluka.

1. Police Thana at Sadhali.

Baroda Taluka.

2. Boys' School at Bill.
3. " " Chhani.

Waghodia Taluka

4. Boys' School at Gutal.
5. " " Karmaliapura.

Padra Taluka.

6. Boys' School at Mobha.
7. " " Chokari.
8. " " Luna.

Sankheda Taluka.

9. Boys' School at Pipalsath.
10. " " Khunwad.
11. " " Handod.
12. " " Mankani.
13. " " Rampura (Patarapura,

Shinore Taluka.

14. Boys' School at Gofalia.
15. " " Uttraj.
16. " " Mota Kurala.

Petlad Taluka.

17. Boys' School at Vishrampura.

ROADS.

Waghodia Taluka.

18. Jarod Station Road.

Baroda Taluka.

19. Vernama Station Road.

Petlad Taluka.

20. Nar Station Road.

Bhadran Taluka.

21. Bhadran Borsad Road upto British limits.

Kadi Division.

Works completed—

1. Additions and alterations to the Vahivatdar Kutchery at Chanasma.
2. Furnishing Pattan Villa Bungalow.
3. Accessory buildings to the Maternity Hospital at Pattan.
4. Taking out silt and gauging the inflow of the Kund at Vijapur.
5. Constructing village school at Vidaj.
6. Constructing a market at Kalol.
7. Furnishing the Rest House at Visnagar.
8. Marker's Butt and seat in the Police Head Quarters at Mehsana.
9. Special repairs to the Dispensary at Becharaji.
10. Mehsana Town Extension (earthwork for levelling new plots)

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

1. Police Head-quarter works at Mehsana.
2. Abkari Depot Buildings with out-houses at Mehsana.

3. Additions and alterations to the new opium warehouse at Sidhpur for accommodation of offices.
4. Constructing an A. V. School at Visnagar.
5. Additions and alterations to the Gokulbhai Dolatram High School at Visnagar.
6. Repairs to the Bhuteshwar Mahadeo Dharamshalla at Bhutia Vasna.
7. Sheth Nyahalchand General Hospital at Patan.

Works transferred to District Local Board, Kadi Prant.

Nil.

Naosari Division.

Works completed—

BUILDINGS.

1. Additions and alterations to the rear side Chowk of Old Thana, Naosari.
2. Extension to the Tata A V. School and constructing water room, privies, &c., to the same at Naosari.
3. Levelling the compound, etc. and constructing servants' quarters, &c., for the Tata A.V. School at Billimora.
4. Constructing a Police Naib Subha's Bungalow at Naosari.
5. Special repairs to the Civil Hospital at Naosari.

COMMUNICATIONS (ROADS).

FOREST WORKS.

6. Shikar Bungalow with out-houses at Sadadwel.

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

1. Vahivatdar Kutcherry buildings at Mangrol.
2. Combined Rest House and Dharamshalla at Mahuwa.
3. Sanitary fittings to the Dhadaka Bungalow at Naosari.

4. Additions and alterations to the Dasturwadi Bungalow including Veterinary Dispensary at Naosari.
5. Urgent repairs to the Distillery Building at Vyara.
6. A. V. School at Vesma.
7. A. V. School at Mahuwa.
8. Police Thana at Salher.

FOREST WORKS.

9. Forest Post of 5 rooms at Salher.

COMMUNICATIONS (ROADS).

10. Thorough repairs to Naosari, Vesma, Palsana, Chalthan Road.
11. Constructing culverts, causeways, etc., on the Mahuwa Nihali Road.
12. Constructing culverts, causeways, etc., on Mahuwa Tarsadi Road.

Works transferred to District Local Board, Naosari Prant.

Works completed—

Nil

Works in progress—

BUILDINGS.

1. School house at Sisodra.
2. ,, Morthan.
3. ,, Wansa Pisad.
4. ,, Umrath.
5. ,, Lingad.
6. ,, Kurel.
7. Police Thana at Dhamdod.
8. Forest Post at Harpada.

ROADS (SPECIAL REPAIRS).

9. Gandevi Gadat Road.

10. Chalthan Kathore Road.

11. First bridge near Billimora Railway Station on Billimora Gandevi Road.

12. Unai Wansada Road.

13. Unai Kund Road.

Amreli Division.

Works completed—

1. Stables, motor garage, etc., to Sukhnivas, Amreli.

2. Furniture for the Commissioner's Bungalow at Dwarka.

3 Special repairs to Asst. Resident's Bungalow at Dwarka.

4 Special repairs to Dwarkadhish Temple at Dwarka.

5. Adding two halls to the Ver. School, Chavand, Damnager Taluka.

6 Ver. School for 160 boys, Vadnager, Kodinar Taluka.

7. Anglo-Ver. School, Kodinar.

8. Additions and alterations to one block of Dhari Battalion Lines, Dhari.

9. Police Thana at Mota Mandavda, Amreli Taluka.

10. Extensions to the Police Lines, Kodinar.

11. Veterinary Dispensary, Amreli.

12. Jakat Naka at Gantwad, Kodinar Taluka.

13. Additions and alterations to the P.W. Store at Kodinar.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

14. Special repairs to the road from Kuranga to Adatara *via* Dwarka with branch roads.

15. Special repairs to the road from Dwarka to Gopi.

Works in progress—

1. Special repairs to the Jail at Amreli.

Works transferred to District Local Board of Amreli Prant—*Nil.*

GARDEN DIVISION.

Works completed—

1. Extending the riding track from Samal Becher's Bungalow to Yeoteshwar Gate.
2. Making pipe railing and laying a garden on the second plot of ground opposite Khangi Office on Kothi Raj Mahal Road.

Works in progress—

1. Fixing oil engine and pump on Motibag well.

(c) STATE GARDENS.

Laxmi Vilas Garden.

Laxmi Vilas Garden.

492. The Laxmi Vilas, Nazerbag, Indumati Mahal and such other gardens were in charge of the Curator. They were properly attended to and maintained.

The sanitation of all the gardens and palaces was well looked after.

The green decorations were done with great skill and promptitude, in the Palace on special occasions, such as the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Weddings in the Ruling Family, Birth Day of His Highness, etc.

Her Highness' Garden Sub-Division.

Fateh bag Garden.

493. Her Highness' private garden (Fatehbag) and other subsidiary gardens of Kunj Bungalows were revived and properly maintained.

Makerpura Garden.

Makerpura Gardens.

494. Makerpura Garden's maintained their high level of efficiency throughout the year. These gardens owe their special charm to the fine lay out. The annuals were reared with care and varied according to season and they formed a special feature.

Prince Palace Garden.

495. The Lal Bag Palace Garden in the compound of Dufferin Hospital, Saroj Villaspur Bungalows and other gardens round Government offices and bungalows and public schools, Jubilee Garden in the centre of the town were well maintained and looked after. Properties outside the State, such as Dunserverick and Guthrie Lodge at Mussoorie were maintained on a modest scale. The work of planting trees was begun at Delhi in the grounds allocated to us for the State. The Education Department having felt that the Gardens round the College and High School, could be properly looked after by the Professor of Biology, these gardens were transferred to the Educational Department at the close of the year. This was a contribution work.

Public Park.

Public Park.

496. The Public Park continued to be popular as usual. The Museum, Picture Galleries, Menagerie and conveniences for picnic parties attract people of all grades. The weekly Military Band and Indian Orchestra continued to be popular. The Menagerie continued in its usual manner and revived at the close of the year. One more lion cub was born this year also. The Ostrich laid eggs which were hatched under the incubator. Other birds and animals were in good condition. Lamas,

Zibra, Kangaroos continued to be favourites of lively interest. The Arboretum and the Nursery need remodelling and reviving to become more useful than what they have been in the past.

Bombay Property.

Jaya Mahal Garden.

497. The Jaya Mahal Gardens and Bungalow were properly maintained. The garden was planted with choice annuals which looked very nice. Every thing was kept in good order.

Ootacamund Property.

Ooty Garden.

498. The Woodstock and Jayasing Villa Bungalows were kept excellent and trim.

(*d*) IRRIGATION.

Total outlay on Irrigation.

499. The total up-to-date outlay on Irrigation and Water Works was Rs. 63,47,164, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 2,52,818.

No new original Irrigation Works undertaken.

500. No new Irrigation Works were started as the policy of the Government is for not undertaking any big works until the existing ones are improved, their defects rectified and they are made useful and paying. No new projects either for irrigation or drainage or Water Works were matured during the current year except the continuance of the Zankhari Project Surveys.

Irrigation works completed or in progress.

501. The following important Irrigation Works were either completed or were in progress in several divisions during the year under report.

Baroda District.

Works completed—

1. Improvements to the Karachia Tank.
2. Improvements to the Muwal Tank.
3. Chowkidar's shed and store room at Timbi and Wadhwana.

Works in progress—

1. Distributaries and cross walls for Dabhoi, Tarsana, Pansoli Canal of Wadhwana Tank.
2. Road from the Timbi Tank to the Ajwa Road.
3. Preliminary Survey of the Gauging stations in the Baroda District.

Kadi District.

Works completed—

1. Constructing field outlets and cross walls in connection with the Wagas Tank.
2. Urgent repairs to the Thol Tank.

Navsari Division.

Works in progress—

1. Extra works on Chikhali Canal.

Amreli Division.

Works in progress—

1. Pichvi Tank Project in Kodinar Taluka.

Dhanora and Manorpura Tanks in Baroda District.

502. The work of testing the dam of the Dhanora Tank in the manner suggested by Mr. Purves, which was started during the year 1920-21, was ordered to be discontinued by the Chief Engineer. Similarly under orders of the Chief Engineer, tests of Manorpura Dam are in abeyance. Earthen

bunds of both these tanks breached in previous years and the Government is advised by Mr. Purves to carry hydraulic tests and determine the soundness or otherwise of the remaining earth work.

Mesni river Bundhara near Dharangi in Dhari Taluka.

503. Revised scheme for a Bundhara across the Mesni river in Dhari Taluka continued to be under consideration of the Department.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

504. During the year under report 6,351 Bighas of land were irrigated and Rs. 24,835 were derived as revenue, in addition to other dues in the shape of Himayat charges. Rs. 1,285 were collected by P. W. D. by replenishing the village tanks from surplus water of the P. W. D. Irrigation Tanks. The total expenditure on Irrigation Works alone was Rs. 74,446 (Rs. 33,985 charged to capital and Rs. 40,461 charged to Revenue account). On Water Works Rs. 1,72,207 were spent and charged to capital account, while on boring operations Rs. 6,165 were spent chargeable to Capital account. This makes up the total amount of expenditure Rs. 2,52,818 (Rs. 2,12,357 charged to capital and Rs. 40,461 charged to Revenue account).

(*e*) WATER WORKS.

Baroda City Water Works

505. The control over the maintenance of water works and distribution of water in Baroda City within the Municipal limits remained with the City Municipality. The P. W. Department retained supervision over the head works at Ajwa, the filter beds at Nimetta and main pipe line upto the Municipal limits in the City.

506. The Ajwa and Nimetta works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,457 by the City Division of the P. W. Department out of Municipal contribution. Samples of water from Nimetta filter beds are examined and analysed by the Chemical Analyser and the State Bacteriologist once every month. The quality of water continued to be good. The following two important works are being executed by the P. W. D. on behalf of the City Municipality and are in progress during the year :—

Maintenance of Head works at Ajwa and Nimetta.

1. Additional filter bed at Nimetta Rs. 56,000.
2. Dividing one of the settling tanks at Nimetta Rs. 14,814.

507. The second bore at Nimetta for water supply did not make any progress. The plant is transferred to the Director of Commerce for prospecting under-ground gas. There is little possibility of continuing boring operations at Nimetta for water-supply as the operations so far carried out do not warrant success.

Second Bore at Nimetta.

508. The Water Works at Sinore, Sankheda, Sojitra, Kathore and Pattan were looked after and maintained by the P. W. Department at the cost of the respective Vishistha Panchayats or Municipalities. The Bhadran water works continued to be maintained by the Bhadran Vishishtha Panchayat. The work of constructing a water tower at Sankheda for Rs. 5,040 is being done by the P.W. Department, out of funds supplied by the Vishishta Panchayat.

Water works in Vishishta Panchayat towns

509. The work of constructing a new supply well at Punasan for the supplementary water supply at Pattan during hot weather was in progress.

Water works in Kadi District.

The Mehsana water supply scheme was under consideration of Government.

510. The two water works at Vyara and Songad, for which the whole expenditure has been given as a gift to the Vishishta Panchayats by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, are in progress and nearing their completion. The expenditure incurred on these works during the year was Rs. 1,71,663.

Vyara and Songad Water Works.

511. The Navsari Water-supply Scheme was under consideration of the Government as regards its sanction and execution.

Navsari Town Water-supply Scheme.

512. The work of gauging the wells and Vav at Variav for the scheme of Variav water works is completed during the year under report.

Variav Water supply scheme.

513. The boring work for preliminary investigations in connection with the Dwarka Water-supply Scheme was undertaken during the year at Dwarka and the depth reached was about 100ft. under ground.

Water-supply project in Amreli District.

(f) *Field Drainage.*

514. The work of constructing as well as maintaining the existing drainage channels which was being done uptil now by the P. W. Department was transferred to the District Local Boards.

Field Drainages.

(g) *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

Protective embankments in Baroda District.

515. The work of bunding up the Kotar to the south of Bamangam village in Bhadran Taluka, which was started during 1920-21 continued to be in progress. No new works of protective embankments were undertaken in any of the four districts during the year under report.

Motipura and other quarries.

516. The lease of Motipura marble and Bhulvan granite quarries has been given to Mr. Bhuderbhai Pragji for five years and the amount realized on account of royalty was Rs. 800, *i. e.*, Rs. 400 per quarry during the year under report.

(h) *Works Branch.*

Two temporary sub-divisions in Navsari District.

517. Services of two more overseers, one for recording the climatic conditions of Salher and the other for making survey of a jungle road from Umerpada to Vajpur (for motor service) were engaged and these works continued to be in progress.

(i) *Grant and outlay.*

Budget allotment and expenditure in the divisions.

518. The total Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 31,80,000. The following table No. I shows the amounts spent by several P. W. D. divisions and table No. II shows the amounts spent by several District Local Boards. The District Local Board were provided with funds out of P. W. D. Budgets.

TABLE No. I.

Serial No.	Divisions.	Expenditure. 1920-21.	Expenditure. 1921-22.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Baroda City Division	9,23,747	7,13,116	
2	Palace Division ..	3,50,437	3,66,332	
3	Electric Division ..	3,13,464	1,05 180	This expenditure is only for the period during which the Electric Department was under the control of the P.W.D.
4	Garden Division ..	2,60,097	1,68,696	
5	Baroda Division ..	1,90,053	1,17,982	
6	Kadi Division ..	2,67,477	2,21,778	
7	Navsari Division ..	3,19,598	2,32,858	
8	Amreli Division ..	2,70,544	1,75,256	
	Total ..	28,95,417	21,01,198	

TABLE No. II.

Serial No.	Districts.	Amount transferred.	Amount actually spent on works transferred.	Amount for establishment at 10 per cent. of expenditure.	Total of columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Baroda District	3,05,527	2,40,513	24,051	2,64,564
2	Kadi District	25,141	3,317	331	3,648
3	Navsari District	1,11,299	1,02,230	10,223	1,12,453
4	Amreli District	55,947	46,437	4,644	51,081
	Total ..	4,97,914	3,92,497	39,249	4,31,746

519. The following table shows comparison between the expenditure incurred by the Department in the year under report and that during the previous year on different heads :—

Expenditure according to heads.

Serial No.	Heads.	Expenditure.	
		1920-21.	1921-22.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Original	15,31,655	9,99,423
2	Repairs	8,55,928	6,62,195
3	Establishment	3,81,403	3,66,903
4	Tools and Plant	79,878	30,416
5	Refund of Revenue	221	6,924
6	Petty Military Public Works ..	8,619	15,799
7	Famine	23	..
8	Irrigation A.	25,934	19,052
9	Extraordinary Famine	11,306	486
10	Pensions	450	....
11	Unpaid Deposits	....	....
	Total ..	28,95,417	21,01,198

(j) *Palace Laundry.*

520. On the transfer of the Electric works, the Palace Laundry continued under the management of the Public Works Department. The laundry did not attract outside work.

Palace Laundry.

P. W. D. MACHINERY.

521. The Mechanical Engineer and staff under him continued to do repairs to Pumps, Engines, Road Rollers, etc.

Machinery.

B. Railways.

522. Direction of the Railway Department was with Mr. L. J. Martin, B. Sc., (Honours), London, M.S.A.E., A.C.G.I., M.I.D. (India), Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Baroda State Railways, throughout the whole year.

Personnel.

523. The State Railway Department continued as a Construction agency to the end of September 1921, when on the 1st October 1921, the working of the State-owned Narrow Gauge Railway was taken over from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the Construction Department was amalgamated with the Open Line Administration.

Change in the Status of the Railway Dept.

524. The Superintending Engineer, working under the Manager, was looking after the construction works. Assistant Engineers were left in charge of the lines under construction.

Construction Department working.

A. CONSTRUCTION LINES, ETC.

525. No new construction was taken in hand during the year under report.

New Works

526. The following Railway lines were under progress with the result as stated against each :—

Lines under progress and opened during the year.

(1) *Motipura-Tankhala Railway.*—Narrow Gauge: length miles 26·70. All the works on the line

being completed, the line was opened for goods traffic on and from the 1st April 1922. For passenger traffic the line will be opened after it is inspected by the Government Inspector.

(2) *Choranda-Koral Railway.*--Narrow Gauge: length miles 11.62. The line was opened for all kinds of traffic on and from 18th November 1921.

(3) *Petlad-Bhadran Railway.*--Narrow Gauge: length miles 13.45. For goods traffic the line was opened on 4th April 1922 and for passenger traffic on 1st June 1922 after it was inspected by the Government Inspector on 26th May 1922.

(4) *Okhamandal (Kuranga-Dwarka-Adatra) Railway.*—Metre Gauge: length miles 37.02. Most of the works on the line being finished the line was opened for goods traffic on 18th June 1922. For all kinds of traffic the line is expected to be opened in October 1922.

(5) *Broad Gauge Siding* from Vishwamitri to Goya Gate: length miles 2.00 and *Re-modelling the Goya Gate Station Yard.* The new station building at Goya Gate, the over-bridge, Broad gauge and Narrow gauge platforms, etc., were completed, during the year, and all other works are nearing completion. On receipt of broad gauge rails which are expected shortly, laying of the tracks will be started.

Building Works at Goya Gate.

(1) *State Railway Offices.*—Estimated cost Rs. 1,80,796 commenced in November 1920 and finished and

occupied in September 1921, *i.e.*, prior to the taking up of the narrow gauge working.

(2) *Railway Store and Loco Offices.*—Commenced in the early part of the year 1921 and completed and occupied before the end of the same year.

(3) *Staff Quarters for Railway Officials.*—13 out of 16 quarters were completed before the end of the year under report.

(4) *Railway Workshops.*—The Workshops buildings were completed. Most of the machinery on order from England had arrived and the work of installation was nearing completion at the close of the year under report.

(5) *Other miscellaneous works* in connection with the workshops and stores were finished before the end of the year under report.

(6) *Electrical Works.*—The Transformer House which was commenced in December 1921 was completed in April 1922, and the Power and Engine House had made good progress during the year.

State Officials Bungalows on the Race Course Road.

Besides the above, the construction of the two bungalows, with their accessory buildings and other works, was taken up by the Railway Department on behalf of the Huzur Public Works Department and almost finished by the end of the year under report.

Harbour Works.

(1) *Beyt Harbour.*—From the survey plans and trial borings made by the Marine Surveyor during 1920-21, our Harbour Consulting Engineers Messrs. Meik & Buchanan prepared plans and an estimate for a Harbour at Beyt (Adatra). These were submitted to His Highness' Government and were sanctioned. The estimated amount for the project sanctioned is Rs. 14,65,000. Works will be taken in hand during this working season.

(2) *Velan Harbour.*—Held in abeyance for the present.

(3) *Billimora Harbour.*—As the result of the survey disclosed that to effect any appreciable improvement in the river, so as to enable country craft and the like to come upstream other than at high tide, would not only entail a very large initial expenditure, but would also subsequently necessitate heavy annual upkeep charges owing to dredg ing, the scheme could not be recommended, except that the existing wharf should be slightly improved and provided with some facility for handling timber.

New Surveys.

No new surveys were taken in hand during the year under report.

MANAGEMENT.

The following Departments to conduct the working or the open lines were organised and set working on 1st October 1921 at the Baroda State Railway Offices, Goya Gate.

I. The Engineering Department—Under Open Line Engineer, under instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief.

II. The Traffic Department including Stationery and Ticket Printing—under the Traffic Superintendent.

III. The Loco & Carriage Department including State Furniture Works—Under Loco & Carriage Superintendent.

IV. The Stores Department—under the Stores Superintendent.

V. The Audit and the Accounts Department—under the Chief Auditor.

Open line mileage.

527. The total open line mileages of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Narrow Gauge Railways when taken over were as under:—

Lines.	Mileage.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway	187.180
Bodeli Chhota-Udaipur Railway	22.560
Petlad-Vaso Railway	19.247
Kosamba-Zankhavav Railway	26.274
Billimora-Kalamba Railway	34.925
Total ..	290.186

Lines opened for traffic.

528. During the period up to July 1922 the following lines were opened for traffic and the mileage increased to miles 341·956 :—

Lines.	Miles	Remarks.
Choranda-Koral Railway ..	11.620	Opened for all kinds of traffic on 18th November 1921.
Motipura-Tankhala Railway ..	26.700	Opened for goods traffic only on 1st April 1922.
Petlad-Bhadran Railway	13.450	Opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st June 1922.

In addition to the Narrow Gauge Lines, the Okhamandal Railway (37.02 miles of Metre Gauge) was opened for goods traffic on 18th June 1922 and working was undertaken by this administration.

Thus during the year the Railway Administration has been managing 341·956 miles of Narrow Gauge Lines and 37·02 miles of Metre Gauge Lines, total 378·976 miles of Open Lines.

Earnings.

529. The traffic earnings during the last six months ending September 1921 under the B. B. & C. I. Railway's management were as follows :—

Lines.	Gross earning.	Working expenses.	Net earning.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railways ..	4,72,383	4,78,804	— 6,421
Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur Rly ..	36,240	36,733	— 493
Petlad-Vaso Railway	54,607	42,578	12,029
Kosamba-Zankhvav Railway	29,887	48,242	— 18,355
Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway	63,949	55,511	8,438
Total ..	6,57,066	6,61,868	— 4,802 loss.

While the six months ending March 1922 under G. B. S. Railway management produced the following figures of net earnings.

Lines.	Gross earning.	Working expenses.	Net earning.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway ..	5,14,470	4,22,913	91,557
Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur Rly ..	42,870	16,743	26,127
Petlad-Vaso Railway	56,064	30,892	25,172
Kosamba-Zankhvav Railway	32,029	29,617	2,412
Billimora-Kala-Amba Railway	61,725	43,901	17,824
Choranda-Koral Railway ..	2,750	5,967	— 3,217
Total ..	7,09,908	5,50,033	1,59,875Profit.

At the time of taking over charge, the heavy rains had spoiled the rops and damaged the lines at many places, thereby causing interruption to the train service and a poor cotton season. Goods traffic was exceptionally low due to general trade depression and only very careful and economic management enabled this amount of net earnings to be realized.

B. Engineering Department.

Personnel.

530. Engineering Department was under the direct control of the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, from 1st October 1921 to 31st March 1922. Mr. Sheth was Assistant Engineer, in charge of Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railways and the three sections Petlad-Vaso, Kosamba-Zankhvav and Billimora-Kala-Amba Railways, were directly dealt with by the Manager and

Engineer-in-Chief. From 1st April 1922 Mr. W. H. Bennett was appointed as Executive Engineer, and all the sections were placed under him. On his submitting his resignation Mr. Bose took over from him as an Assistant Engineer-in-Charge, Narrow Gauge Railways.

Road Maintenance.

531. Maintenance of road has been carried by Permanent Way Inspectors, working under Assistant Engineer-in-Charge. At present, there are seven Permanent Way Inspectors on all Narrow Gauge Railways. Out of these, four are for Gaekwad's Dabhoi Railways, and three for the other three sections, viz., Billimora-Kala-Amba, Kosamba-Zankhvav, Petlad-Vaso and Petlad-Bhadran. The heavy monsoon of the year under report had caused great damage to the road and stopped the train service on some of the sections. Soon after taking over from the B. B. & C.I. Railway, washways were repaired and normal train service was resumed.

C. Traffic Department.

Personnel.

532. Mr. C. G. Rollo, Traffic Superintendent, G. B. S, Railways, was in charge of the Traffic Department and Mr. A. J. Viyar was appointed his Personal Assistant in February 1922. There were no other changes in the staff except that Mr. K. A. Aziz. Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was transferred to Dwarka.

Stations Staff.

533. The Station staff working on the Narrow Gauge Railways at the time of taking over were highly paid and belonged to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. As vacancies occurred on the B. B. & C.I. Railway their staff were gradually withdrawn. The new

staff enrolled was appointed to fill up the posts on a salary more proportionate to their responsibility.

Inspecting staff.

534. In order to have proper control over the illicit traffic and to stop leakage from the Railway earnings three Traffic Inspectors have been appointed; so that, in their manageable lengths they can properly check trains and stations.

New Stations and Lines.

535. After taking over the management, Nani Bhagol Flag Station on the Miyagam-Malsar Railway, was converted into a regular station and opened for traffic on 1st April 1922. Three new sections were opened for traffic. They were equipped with staff and traffic working organized.

Working of the Junction Stations.

536. All the junction stations are worked and managed by the B. B. &. C. I. Railway. It is found expensive, hence Vishwamitri was proposed to be worked by this administration and arrangements are in hand to accomplish this.

Goods and Passenger Rates.

537. The rates of passenger fares remained unaltered, but the rates for Goods traffic have been raised on all commodities averaging from 15 to 25 per cent. to compensate for the surcharge which was removed.

PRESS AND STATIONERY.

Press.

538. Press and Stationery Branch is managed by the Traffic Department. To cope with the requirements of tickets, etc., the necessity of having a Railway Press was early recognized. The

organization of the Press was carried out by Mr. C. G. Rollo Printing work both for the G. B. S. Railways and outsiders is undertaken and executed. The machines are at present worked by hand, but when electric power is available the output will be greatly increased and it will be possible to accept outside work now offering.

D. Loco & Carriage Department.

Changes in the Personnel.

539. The services of Mr. Wooley, who was Loco & Carriage Superintendent, were dispensed with in November 1921, when Mr. A. E. Henderson, Assistant Loco & Carriage Superintendent, took over charge from him and has since been acting as Loco & Carriage Superintendent.

Temporary Workshop.

540. In order to carry out the petty and current repairs of the rolling stock and engines a temporary workshop was erected before taking over the lines from the B. B. &. C. I. Railway. Running repairs to carriages and wagons were attended to in this shed and those to the engines were done at Miyagam under the Loco Foreman who was stationed there. As soon as machinery on order from England was received, erection was taken in hand, and during the month of February 1922, working was also started in the new Workshops. By the end of July 1922 the temporary Workshop was dismantled, the machines were shifted to the shops, and repairs were executed there.

Works carried out.

541. Five new engines received from England were erected in our Workshops. Nine Metre gauge wagons and one brake van were manufactured in our Workshop and despatched to Dwarka. In addition, all structural steel work for the Engineering Department is manufactured in the Workshops.

542. Manufacture of 25 metre gauge open Bogie wagons and 10 Bogie coaching under-frames for Dwarka is in hand. Heavy repairs to engines are now being done in our Workshop. Besides this, repairs to all kinds of motor cars are carried out.

Work on hand.

543. Practically all the machines have arrived from England, and most of them are erected. At present motive power is limited to temporary oil engines, but as soon as electric power can be utilized, all machines will be working and the total output will be considerably improved. The electric installation at the sub-station to transmit power to the motors in the shops has been completed.

Equipment of Machinery.

E. Stores Department.

544. Mr. W. H. Bennett was in charge of the Stores Department from 26th October 1921 to 3rd April 1922 when he was transferred to the Engineering Department and Mr. L. C. Purcell took over from him.

Personnel

545. At present there is only one Depot at the General Stores. The Depot Store Keeper working under the Stores Superintendent is in charge of the receipts and issues of materials from the Stores. Due to the rapid development of the Works at Goya Gate Shops and the transfer of the Electric Department to the Railway Department, the Stores has had to work under very great pressure. The system and accounts have been well organized and the Depot can now meet all demands made upon it.

Working of the Stores Department.

546. The total receipts of materials during the six months from October to March were Rs. 7,95,957, while the issues during the same period amounted to Rs. 17,37,939.

Transactions.

F. Audit Department.

547. Mr. L. C. Purcell, who took over from Mr. N. P. Ghose, is in charge of the Audit Department with a view to train the Audit staff so as to have a proper check over the earnings and expenditure. His Highness' Government sanctioned the post of an Assistant Auditor from 1st April 1922, and Mr. Jamshedji Dadabhoy was appointed on 5th June 1922.

Personnel.

548. The Audit Office to be efficient must have experienced and trained clerks. These are difficult to obtain as the necessary experience can only be obtained in Railway service and the staff will not usually leave one Railway to joint another.

Office Staff.

G. Electric Department.

549. During the year under report, the Electrical Division was in charge of Mr. Baganna Balaji with Mr. Muzumdar as Assistant Electrical Engineer.

Personnel.

550. With a view to cope with the additional demand of power required for the Goya Gate Workshops, the Electrical Department was transferred to the Railway Administration by His Highness' Government.

Transfer of the Department under the Railway Administration.

551. This work is put in hand and carried on vigorously. The office building is nearly ready and the Power House. Steel structures will be started soon. Erection of the plant which is received from England now is also being commenced.

Extension of the Power House.

552. The general working of Electrical Department shows progress both as regards output and revenue. The second generating set which was under erection during the early part of the year, has been put in operation. Since putting it to regular service, the demand for supply from private consumers has increased to such an extent as to already exceed the capacity of the existing plant.

Electrical Works, Baroda.

H. State Furniture Factory.

553. The State Furniture Factory was amalgamated with the Railway Workshops at Goya Gate during the year. It carried out its requirements as it had done in the previous year.

Furniture factory transferred to Railway Workshops

554. The Superintendent, being attached to His Highness' Palace Staff, could not devote the whole of his time to the Factory. The Factory had no large orders on hand. It carried out the requirements in the matter of furniture to be made and repaired for the Palace.

Factory had not large orders.

555. During the year ending 31st July 1922, the work of a total value of Rs. 78,678 was turned out. Out of this, the work for the Railway Department was for Rs. 40,983 and that for the State and the outside public was for Rs. 37,695. A profit of Rs. 4,984 was realised on the latter item.

Work turned out by the Factory.

I. Miscellaneous.

PROVIDENT FUND.

Provident Fund.

556. The State Railway Department was temporary, hence its employees were not on the pensionable establishment. With a view that the members of the Railway Department may have some permanent interest in the State service, the Provident Fund Institution was recommended and it was sanctioned by His Highness' Government from 1st July 1919. Under the State rules every Railway servant had to subscribe to the Provident Fund at the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{16}$ of his salary per month to which was added 50 per cent. bonus per annum.

Revision of Rules.

557. The question of taking over the management of the open lines being decided, these rules were revised and those prevalent on the B. B. & C. I. Railway were made applicable from 1st April 1921; by which every Railway servant has to subscribe at the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{12}$ of his salary to which is added 100 per cent. bonus, charged to working expenses.

Members and their amount at credit.

558. The number of members of the Provident Institution of the Gaekwars' Baroda State Railways at the end of March 1922 was 424. The amount at the credit of the Provident Fund Accounts in the Bank of Baroda was Rs. 56,000 as fixed deposit and Rs. 1,975-0-7 in current account.

J. FINE FUND.

Fine Fund.

559. The Fine Fund was introduced from 1st August 1921. The rules regulating its procedure are the same as those on the B. B. & C. I.

Railway. Fines imposed and collected from the Staff are credited to this fund and it is utilised solely for the benefit of the Staff, *e.g.*, Recreation Clubs, Railway Institutes, advances to the Staff in cases of genuine trouble, etc. The amount at the credit of this fund on March 31st, 1922, with the Bank of Baroda was Rs. 123-10-1.

K.—Co-operative Credit Society.

Co-operative Credit Society.

560. Arrangements for establishing a Credit Co-operative Society for the benefit of the Railway Staff are well in hand. This will really be a boon especially to the lowly paid Staff who will be saved from paying exorbitant rates of interest to money-lenders.

C. The City Improvement Trust.

Personnel.

561. During the year under report Mr. Vasudev Ramchandra Talvalkar, A.R.I.B.A., L.C.E., continued as Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board till the 16th of April 1922 when he was relieved by Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. and M.A. (Penn), who worked as Chairman for the rest of the year. The following gentlemen were Trustees of the Board during the year :—

1. Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati. From 1st August 1921 to 15th April 1922. Shreemant Ramchandra Narayan Ambegaokar Saheb. From 16th April 1922 to the end of the year as per C.O. No. 191/46 dated 4th April 1922.	Government Nominees.

2. Mr. Sunderlal Maneklal Ghoda. From 1st August 1921 to 1st February 1922. Mr. R. R. Pawar. From 1st February 1922 to the end of the year as per C.O. No. 25/9 dated 10th February 1922.	Government Nominees.
3. Mr. Maneklal Ambaram Doctor. 4. Mr. Shreenivas Ramchandra Jaday.	Elected by the Municipality.

Shreemant Ramchandra Narayan Ambegaokar and Mr. R. R. Pawar were appointed as Government Nominees *vice* Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati who was appointed as Chairman and Mr. S. M. Ghoda who retired from State service respectively.

Expenditure.

562. The budget estimates sanctioned by the Government in the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,05,715. As the Government curtailed the annual grant to the City Improvement Trust and contributed only Rs. 40,000 instead of Rs. 2,40,000 as before, a request for restoring annual allotment of funds to Rs. 2,40,000 was submitted. This request was not sanctioned. On considering the subject of the City Improvement Trust and Town Planning at the suggestion of Government revised budget estimates amounting to Rs. 3,09,741 were prepared in order to effect reduction of Rs. 95,974 in expenditure and the same were sanctioned. Against the sanctioned

amount of Rs. 3,09,741 the expenditure incurred during the year came to Rs. 3,23,827-12-5 as detailed below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Buildings	1,257	11	0
2.	Communication	90,467	5	4
3.	Drainage	97,881	6	3
4.	Works of importance	88,991	0	1
5.	Establishment	42,348	3	6
6.	Tools and plant	75	9	0
7.	Repairs to buildings	2,806	9	3
	Total .. .. Rs.	3,23,827	12	5

The excess of Rs. 14,121 was due to the payments required to be made for the properties whose awards were already declared and to avoid subsequent additional interest charges.

Contribution works.

563. In addition to the budgetted works of improvements, the City Improvement Trust maintained as usual the completed portions of the City Drainage works on behalf of the City Municipality. The site in front of Nyaya Mandir was also acquired for the Public Piazza on behalf of the Public Works Department. Additional house connections with the main drainage system, at the cost of the owners, were done by the City Improvement Trust. The expenditure incurred on account of these contribution works was as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	City Municipality	30,666	12	3
2.	Public Works Department	12,069	10	3
3.	Private individuals	59	5	0
	Total .. .. Rs.	42,795	11	6

In all, the City Improvement Trust spent Rs. 3,66,623-7-11 out of which Rs. 3,23,827-12-5 were for the Trust works and Rs. 42,795-11-6 for contribution works.

Schemes sanctioned during the year.

564. The following new schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

		Rs.
1.	Acquisition of " B " block of Anandpura ..	12,555
2.	Planting green grass and closing up a step well and curbing the road and footpath, etc.	11,541
3.	Constructing a road from Runmukteshwar Tarsali road to Factory site	8,705
4.	Acquisition of a house included in the scheme of extending the Kothi road towards north ..	6,316
5.	Acquisition of block of houses behind Nyaya Mandir	5,300
6.	Additional acquisition of the property of Mr. Karlekar in the sanctioned road line in the Anandpura scheme	4,367
7.	Acquisition of open land belonging to Pathan Ramjankhan Mangalkhan in Sayaji Ganj	2,460
8.	Opening blind lane to the east of Bharti Buwa's lane on Rajmahal road and laying there a pipe line	1,930
9.	Setting right the remaining portion of Shreemant Kamabai Saheb's Dharmashalla	1,887-1-3
10.	Acquiring the properties of Kasar Falia for extending drainage line	1,420
11.	Turfing a triangular plot on the vacant site of Janki Tekri	1,395
12.	Acquisition of a house in Nizampura for A. P. S. No. V.	1,000

		Rs.
13.	Additional acquisition of properties in the sanctioned schemes of Mapara's Pole and lane between Limda Pole and Mahajan's Pole	71 & 550
14.	Additional acquisition of a part of a house bearing census No. ळ/4/15 in Mahajan's Pole	255
15.	Providing pipe railing alround the triangular green plot near Janki Tekri	1,355
16.	Acquisition of additional area belonging to Messrs. Pestonji Framji, Shashtri and Hiralal required for barrel drain side slope, etc , near Public Park ..	944
17.	Purchase of land to open the Lingayat's lane towards Nava Bazar	255
18.	Additional acquisition of a piece of land for making a road from Ghantiada to Kolakhadi ..	230
19.	Acquisition of houses bearing census No. क 3/59/60 and क 3/67/70 in Karoliapole..	2,216
20.	Acquisition of a private land behind Huzurat Falia for constructing a man-hole	47
21.	Acquisition of an open portion of property belonging to Mr. Pundharpurkar in Golwad, Dandia Bazar.	3

Schemes under consideration.

565. During the year the following new schemes were under consideration:—

1. Laying out the area to the north of Veterinary Hospital.
2. Selling plots laid out for building purposes in Mairal's Paga on permanent lease by public auction.
3. Road from Olympia Theatre to Rokadnath.

Works completed during the year.

566. The following works were completed during the year : —

1. Extending the Storm water drain of Machhi-pith.
2. Opening lane between Gunda-falia and Rajmahal Road.
3. Opening Virasa's Pole in Pipla Sheri.
4. Stone curbing on Station and Indira Avenue Road.

5. Stone curbing and laying green plots opposite Nyaya Mandir.
6. Closing up step well and laying green plot near Baroda Railway Station.
7. Planting and rearing turfing in triangular piece near Jank Tekri.
8. Acquisition of "B" block in Anandpura.
9. Altering the ground floor shops into the Residential block No. I.
10. Providing teak wood ceiling below roofing of Residential quarters block No. II.
11. Setting right the remaining portion of Shreemant Kamabai Saheb's Dharamshalla.

Progress of drainage works.

567. During the year the pipe sewers in total length of nearly one mile were laid with necessary accessories such as Man-holes, Flushing tanks, Inspection chambers, etc. The work of A. P. S. No. I near Vishwamitri bridge was nearly completed with the fixing of Electric pump and so Automatic Pumping Station No. I will shortly work. The work of A. P. S. No. 6 in Kalal Pitha was done upto the plinth level during the year while the work of constructing A. P. S. No. V in Nizampura Bhutadi Zampa was started and the masonry work upto the height of 20 ft. was completed.

Drainage connections.

568. The total number of drainage connections at the end of the year stood at 10,970 against 10,673 in the previous year. Out of these new connections made during the year 164 were done at the cost of the City Improvement Trust and 133 were done at the cost of the connection holders. Seventy (70) drainage connections were cut off in all upto the end of July 1922, leaving 10,900 net drainage connections for the commencement of the year 1922-1923.

569. During the year under report Rs. 4,000 were provided for constructing small houses to the north of Khatri Pole and Rs. 2,000 were provided for erecting cheap sanitary houses for the poor. Out of these the work of constructing small houses for the poor to the north of Khatri pole was completed but the work of erecting cheap sanitary houses for the poor had to be put off both for want of adequate funds and the high prices of building materials.

Houses for the poor.

570. There was only one Compensation Officer during the year and the total number of awards settled was 168 against 258 of the previous year when two Officers were working. The total cost of awards amounted to Rs. 1,23,149-0-6 against Rs. 1,41,489-3-1 of the previous year.

Compensation.

571. During the year 8 new Civil suits were filed by the people aggrieved at the decision of the Compensation Officer. There were 15 cases of the previous years pending in the Judicial Courts. Out of these 23 cases 8 were decided in favour of the City Improvement Trust and 5 in favour of the plaintiff, for which the Judicial Court allowed Rs. 4,408-12-3 against the amount of Rs. 14,120 claimed by the parties aggrieved. The claims for Rs. 13,464-7-9 were disallowed by the Court in favour of the Trust. Two cases were decided by compromise between the plaintiff and the City Improvement Trust at a cost of Rs. 96. During the year out of 23 appeal cases in the Varishtha Nyayadhishi 4 were decided in favour of the City Improvement Trust and 13 were decided in favour of the plaintiff and in one appeal the City Improvement Trust made a revision application against the decision of the High Court to the Huzur which was rejected.

Civil suits.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A. Education.

(a) ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION.

Personnel.

572. The Department of Education including the departments subordinate to it, the Libraries, the Picture Gallery and Museum, the Kalabhavan, and the Boy Scout Organisation remained under the control of Mr. A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., till the return of Mr. A. B. Clarke, who was on leave in England. Mr. A. B. Clarke resumed his charge as Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhikari on 28th November 1921. Four months later, Mr. A. B. Clarke went to England with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, leaving the charge of his office with Mr. N. K. Dixit, the Senior Educational Inspector of the Raj. Mr. N. K. Dixit continued to work as the Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhikari for the rest of the official year. The Vidyadhikari was assisted by a Naib Vidyadhikari and by an Inspecting staff of four Inspectors, two Inspectresses for Girls' Schools, and 31 Deputy Inspectors, including special Officers for the Marathi Urdu and the Antyaja Schools.

Educational Institutions.

573. The total number of Educational Institutions at the end of the year was 2,814. This compared with the figures of the last report shows an increase of 17. The increase is due to the re-opening of some primary schools which were closed in past years owing to very meagre attendance. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 203,865 as against 198,816 of the preceding year. It is a matter of satisfaction that the number

of institutions and pupils have both increased. There is an increase of 5,049 pupils which shows satisfactory improvement in the school attendance. This is partly due to greater stringency in the system of levying compulsory fines and to the exercise of greater care by Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in their supervision of schools.

Kinds of Institutions.

574. The following table shows the various kinds of Institutions and the number of pupils of both sexes attending them:—

No.	Name of the Institution.	Number.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	English Education.				
1	The College	1	610	15	625
2	High Schools for Boys ..	19	6,561	..	6,561
3	High Schools for Girls ..	1	..	260	260
4	A. V. Schools	38	4,726	..	4,726
5	High Standard Classes ..	5	85	..	85
6	Prince's School	1	6	..	6
7	Special Institutions ..	1	150 +50 Reserved.	..	150 +50 Reserved.
	Total ..	66	12,188	275	12,463
	Vernacular Education.				
8	Training College for Men ..	4	449	..	449
9	Training College for Women	1	..	84	84
10	Vernacular Schools for Boys	2,293	124,013	..	124,013
11	Vernacular Schools for Girls	359	..	60,830	60,830
12	The Kalabhavan	1	470	..	470
13	Other Institutions	90	4,541	1,015	5,556
	Total ..	2,748	129,473	61,929	191,402
	Grand Total ..	2,814	141,661	62,204	203,865

Figures for past five years.

575. The figures of attendance at Primary Schools for the past five years are as follows :-

Year	Attendance at Primary Schools.
1	2
1917–18	218,573
1918–19	190,935
1919–20	167,650
1920–21	186,611
1921–22	191,402

It is gratifying to note that the number of children attending Primary Schools is gradually increasing. The year under report shows an increase of 4,791 children as compared with the figure of the preceding year.

The figures for the Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination are also instructive as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Candidates for Sixth Standard Examination.
1	2
1917–18	3,042
1918–19	2,894
1919–20	3,128
1920–21	3,376
1921–22	4,349

The year under report shows a marked increase in the number of students appearing for the Sixth Standard Examination as compared with the number of the preceding year.

(b) Features of the Year.

The following among others were important features of the year :—

Revising the grades of salaries of the College Staff.

576. The proposal of the Department to improve the grades of Professors in the College was sanctioned. This step will, it is hoped, result not only in the greater contentment on the part of the members of the service but also in the better recruitment of the cadre in future.

An Ayurvedic Pathshala was opened at Pattan.

577. An Ayurvedic Pathshala was opened at Pattan during the year on 26th June 1922, its object being to encourage and revive the ancient Ayurvedic learning among the general public. The Pathshala has been named after its donor Sheth Ujamshi Pitambar, who has made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the founding of the Institution.

Donations from the State to individuals and Societies by way of scholarships and encouragement to literary efforts.

578. There were a number of donations for the marginally noted purposes during the year and some of them may be mentioned here :—

(1) The Bombay Natural History Society which is doing the important work of Mammal survey in India, was patronised by His Highness' Government by sanctioning Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) as donation for a period of three years.

(2) The Poona Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, which is doing the work of bringing out a revised edition in English of the Maha-Bharat, was patronised by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb by sanctioning Rs. 600 (six hundred) to be paid every year to the Society for five years.

(3) The 10th Session of the Marathi Sahitya Parishad was held in Baroda and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to sanction Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) towards the expenses that would be incurred in organising it.

(4) A sum of Rs. 2,240 (two thousand, two hundred and forty) was sanctioned by His Highness' Government towards the encouragement of the Maharashtra-Dyanakosh.

(5) Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) have been sanctioned for the collection and editing of Persian and Arabic Manuscripts.

(6) A donation of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) was sanctioned to be given to the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, for three years for development of physical culture and competitive sports.

(7) A scholarship of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per mensem has been awarded to a Wagher student, studying in the Baroda College, tenable for four years.

579. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Metropolis in the month of November 1921, Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) were sanctioned for entertainment and sports of school children.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Baroda

580. The proposal of founding an Economic Court in Baroda at the cost of Rs. 12,700 was sanctioned. Its object is to exhibit raw products of various qualities together with cases exhibiting manufactured articles out of such products. It is to be a sort of a Commercial Museum in miniature.

Founding of an Economic Court in Baroda.

581. The Baroda Eastern and Western Inspectorial Divisions were combined and the whole of the Baroda Prant was placed in the charge of one Inspector, with the designation of Senior Inspector and Inspector, Baroda.

Two Baroda Inspectorial Divisions combined.

582. Professor S. L. Joshi of the Baroda College went on furlough leave in America where he came across Professor Dean Buck of the Faculty of Arts College, Nebraska, who was willing to exchange services with him. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb having approved of the idea sanctioned the proposal. *It is noteworthy that such an exchange of services between an American and an Indian Professor has been the first of its kind in the history of Education in Baroda.*

Exchange of services between Prof S. L. Joshi of the College, Baroda, and Prof. Dean Buck of the Faculty of Arts, Nebraska

Professor B. R. Arte was deputed to attend the Oriental Conference at Calcutta and a donation of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), was given to it.

583. The English School at Kathore, teaching upto Standard Sixth, was converted into a full-fledged High School and was named after the donor as "*V. D. Galliara High School.*" He contributed Rs. 20,000 towards its founding.

The Kathore A. V. School converted into a Government High School.

(*c*) ENGLISH EDUCATION.

584. During the year under report there were 64 (sixty-four) Institutions where English was taught, as against 69 of the preceding year.

Number of English teaching Institutions.

585. The number of pupils on the roll in these Institutions is shown in the following table :—

Number of pupils.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of students.	
1920-21.	1921-22.		1920-21.	1921-22.
1	2	3	4	5
		Government		
1	1	Baroda College	572	625
13	14	High Schools for Boys	4,324	4,580
1	1	Do. for Girls	256	260
27	26	A. V. Schools	3,625	3,533
1	1	Boy Scout Organisation ..	150+40 Reserved.	150+50 Reserved.
1	1	Special Class for Prince	3	6
		Aided.		
5	5	High Schools	1,836	1,981
4	4	A. V. Schools	718	681
7	3	Standard V, VI Classes	80	51
		Unaided.		
1	..	High Schools	151	..
8	8	A. V. Schools	424	512
2	2	Unaided Classes	26	34
71	66		12,205	12,463

586. To the total number of students indicated in the table shown above, may be added 875 learning English in 22 Primary Schools and 125 Antyaja pupils learning English in the Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan. The total number of pupils learning English, therefore, came to 13,463 (13,133 boys and 330 girls), against 13,560 (13,302 boys and 258 girls) of the last year.

Total number of pupils learning English.

587. When Mr. A. B. Clarke, the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, came back from leave, Principal A. M. Masani returned to the College in November 1921. Later on, Principal Masani went on privilege leave on June 20th, 1922, and Professor S. G. Burrow acted in his place during the remaining part of the year. The College achieved as usual satisfactory results at the various University Examinations. The Principal was assisted by a staff of 13 Professors, 5 Assistant Professors, a Sanskrit Shastri, a Persian Munshi, and two Fellows.

Baroda College.

588. The year under report has to record a number of changes in the staff. Professor Widgery left the College on June 19th, 1922, upon the termination of his period of engagement and Professor P. B. Naik retired on pension, in the same month. Mr. J. M. Mehta was appointed as Professor of History in the vacancy thus created.

Changes in the staff.

In November 1921, the Director-General of Observatories sent an Inspector to test the instruments of our Observatory, which, he found, were working well and in proper order. The Inspector also remarked that the methods of taking observations in the Observatory were satisfactory.

589. The College had on its rolls 625 students as against 585 in the preceding year. Of these 15 were lady-students as against 13 of the last year. The three Government Hostels which are in the vicinity of the College afford but insufficient accommodation, and hence a Bungalow in Sayaji Gunj continued to be hired at Rs. 115 per month.

Number of students and Hostels.

590. The College possesses a good Library. The annual grant is Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with an additional and a special grant of Rs. 500 (five hundred) for Science Books. The Library was well utilised by the staff and the students. Besides this, the students availed themselves of the free use of the Central Library located in the City.

Library.

591. The College Observatory remained under the supervision of Professor S. G. Burrow and continued as usual to take meteorological readings thrice a day.

Observatory.

592. The total expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 1,62,176 as against Rs. 1,60,986 of the last year. The receipts from fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 34,200 as against Rs. 33,172 in the preceding year. Thus the net cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 259 in the year under report as against Rs. 281 in the preceding year.

Expenditure and income.

593. The following table shows the results of the various Examinations :—

Examination results.

Name of the Examinations.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
M.A. (Honours)	2	..	..
B.A. (do.) October	36	20	..
B.A., April	27	12	1—1st Class.
B.A. (Pass Course)	69	45	11—2nd Class.
Intermediate Arts	134	61	4—2nd Class.
Do. Science	28	12	..
B.Sc.	22	14	1—1st Class. 3—2nd Class.
Preliminary Science (October) ..	8	5	..
Do. do. (April)	15	2	..
First Year Certificate Examination..	181	124	1—1st Class. 20—2nd Class.
Total ..	522	295	

The total number of graduates turned out by the College upto the end of the year under report is 1,307.

Seminar.

594. The work of the Seminar for the comparative study of Religions was discontinued at the end of the year under report.

High Schools.

595. During the year 1 (one) new High School was added to the 14 (fourteen) already existing by converting the Kathore A. V. School into a full-fledged High School, thus bringing the number of Government High Schools to fifteen. Of these, the Maharani High School at Baroda is exclusively for girls. Besides these, there were 5 (five) aided High Schools, 2 at Baroda and one each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi. There was one unaided Matriculation Class at Kadi. The unaided High School at Navsari ceased to work.

Results of School Leaving Examination and School Final Examination.

596. The following table shows how these High Schools fared at the University School Leaving Examination and School Final Examination :—

No.	Name of the Institute.	School Leaving Certificate Examination.				School Final Examination.			
		Sent up.		Passed.		Sent up.		Passed.	
		Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.	Students	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Government.								
1	Baroda High School ..	93	4	79	2	..	..	..	..
2	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	53	3	30	3	..	..	..	..
4	M. M. High School, Sojitra	19	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
5	T. V. High School, Bhadran	14	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
6	Padra High School ..	15	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dabhoi High School ..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
8	Pattan High School ..	30	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
9	G. D. High School, Visnagar	15	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
10	T. J. High School, Mehsana	16	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sidhpur High School ..	14	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
12	M. &. R. Tata High School, Billimora	13	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
13	Amreli High School ..	28	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
14	N. D. Haloo High School, Dwarka	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided.								
15	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda	39	3	30	1	..	..	..	..
16	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda	36	1	19	1	..	..	..	..
17	Dharmaj High School ..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari	57	5	23	1	3	..	3	..
19	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	6	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
	Unaided.								
20	Kothari Matriculation Class, Kadi	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

597. Hostels have been attached to many of these High Schools and they offer fairly adequate accommodation. The Dabu Quarters at Navsari accommodate a large number of students satisfactorily.

High School Hostels.

598. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools both Government and aided was 30 during the year as against 31 of the last year. The decrease of 1 is due to the conversion of Kathore A. V. School into a full-fledged High School in the month of July. In addition to these, there were 3 aided Fifth and Sixth Standard Classes attached to the Local Government A. V. Schools and 8 unaided A. V. Schools. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Dabhoi, Padra, Billimora, Sojitra, Sidhpur, Bhadran, Kadi, Kathore, Sinore, and Karjan were provided with hostels on grant-in-aid principles. Revised plans and estimates for erecting a building for the Hostel at Pattan are now ready.

A. V. Schools and Hostels.

599. The aggregate annual value of the State Scholarships tenable in the Baroda College and in the Secondary Schools of the State, was Rs. 9,704 as against Rs. 9,764 in the preceding year. Besides this Pali scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem and the commercial scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 per month were awarded to students studying at the Ferguson College, Poona, and the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, respectively. One scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem was also awarded to a State student studying in the Agricultural College, Poona.

Scholarships for Higher and Secondary Education

In addition to this, three scholars have been deputed to the Tibbi College, Delhi, for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani

systems of medicine, and are paid Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per mensem each. Out of the annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for Khangi Scholarships, founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Rs. 7,760 were spent in awarding scholarships to 28 boys and 9 girls. Again, Maratha Scholarships were awarded to Maratha students studying in and outside the State schools from the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Out of the amount of interest on this amount one-sixth of it is being sent to the Maratha Conference and an amount of Rs. 2,400 is being paid to the Deccan Association, Poona, every year. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 1,800 per annum has been sanctioned by the Huzur for the education of the Maratha girls, and it was sent to the Deccan Association, Poona, for distribution as scholarships and an amount of Rs. 1,464 was spent on the children of Government servants as a maintenance charge.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Expenditure and Receipts.

600. Expenditure and receipts under the head of English Education for the last three years are shown in the following table :—

Items.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	4,61,462	5,42,212	5,83,335
Income	1,07,049	1,32,700	1,43,947

(d) BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Scout Organisation.

601. The Scout Movement has been in existence for over three years and a half, and has given ample and obvious proofs of its useful-

ness. It has harnessed to useful purpose the imagination and physical energy proper to youth, and has given them tactful direction. During the year under report, there were two District Head Quarters, one at Navsari and the other at Gandevi. In Baroda, besides the Central Head Quarter in the Public Park, there are two other Branch Head Quarters, one at Sarkarwada and the other at Wadi. The total strength of Scouts in the State at the end of the year was 550. Besides the various social duties which the Scouts at Baroda performed, the disinterested work which they continued to do with enthusiasm in the Antyaja Boarding House and in the Reformatory deserves special mention; the change thus wrought in the lives of the inmates was remarkable. The camp life of the Scouts during the year was as busy and fruitful as before. A party of 30 Scouts was invited to demonstrate Scouting in the Kathiawad States at Wadhwan and Dhrangadhra. The Head Quarters has, throughout the year, attracted a large number of visitors and on occasions special parades have been held for demonstration purposes. Amongst the names of the prominent visitors may be mentioned Miss Richards, the General Secretary of Girls' Guides in India, Mr. Ferger, the Scout Master of Upper India, and the Assistant Director of Boy Scouts, Mysore. The event of marked importance was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when the Scouts, about 700 in number, conducted themselves admirably well in the Rally held before him. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with the smartness of the Scouts. A special parade was held in the Laxmi Vilas Palace in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. In the year under report a budget of Rs. 18,856 was sanctioned for the Scout Movement.

(*e*) Education of His Highness' Grand Children.

Education of His Highness' grand children.

602. On the return of Shrimati Laxmi Devi and Shrimant Pratapsinhrao home from England, the Prince's School was re-opened on 14th March 1922, under the supervision of Captain F. L. King, M.C., M.A. (Cantab). Shrimant Pratapsinhrao had nearly finished the fourth Standard Course of the Baroda High School, when he left for England in 1920. It was, therefore, thought proper to put him in Standard Fifth. The School re-opened with only one pupil and that was Shrimant Pratapsinhrao. Later on, at the end of the official year five more pupils were enrolled. The young Kumar is working very cheerfully with his companions of whom Shirke and Powar live with him. The other three are only day students; they study with the Kumar and join with him in sports.

Besides Captain King, there are three other teachers on the staff of the School.

(*f*) Vernacular Education.

Number of Institutions of the Vernacular Education in the State.

603. At the end of the year, there were 2,659 Government, 22 aided, and 44 unaided, Primary Schools, and 2 Orphanages, making a total of 2,727 Institutions, as against 2,707 of the last year. There were besides these, 5 Training Colleges including 1 for Women, 3 Technical Institutions, 1 Reformatory, 1 Pattan Ayurvedic Pathshala, 6 Music Schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding Houses, and 1 Wagher Boarding House at Dwarka. The following table shows the number of Institutions and the number of pupils attending them:—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Schools.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1920-21..	2,274	119,997	365	60,408	87	6,206	2,726	186,611
1921-22..	2,293	124,013	359	60,830	96	6,559	2,748	191,402

The causes of increase in the number of Vernacular Institutions and number of pupils have already been stated.

Compulsory Fines.

604. The recovery of fines under the Compulsory Education Act levied on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to schools and for failure to attend, amounted during the year, to Rs. 1,41,782. Fines amounting to Rs. 12,702 were remitted.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

605. The total expenditure of all Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 16,23,669 as against Rs. 12,68,951 in the preceding year which gives an average of Rs. 605 per school against Rs. 481 of the last year.

Training Institutions for men.

606. There were 4 (four) Training Institutions for Primary School Teachers. Of these, 3 were First Year Training Classes at Pattan, Navsari and Amreli to give greater facilities and to encourage local men to undergo training and the fourth the Training College for Men at Baroda, developed out of the Training Class founded in 1885. Thus during the

year there were three First Year Training Classes with a sanctioned strength of 280 stipendiary scholars and one full-fledged Training College with 20 stipendiary scholars in the Third Year.

Practising Schools.

607. The Baroda Training College has two Practising Schools and the Training Classes at Pattan, Navsari and Amreli one Practising School each attached to them to give the scholars training in the art of teaching. All the Practising Schools have been staffed with experienced Third Year Trained teachers.

Accommodation for training classes and Examinations.

608. In Baroda, the Training College continued to assemble in the commodious Kareli Bag building adequately equipped for the purpose. At Pattan, Navsari and Amreli the classes had to be accommodated in suitable hired buildings. In the Baroda Training College 141 students appeared for the First Year, 85 for the Second Year and 23 for the Third Year Examination of whom 84, 64 and 21 passed respectively. At Pattan, Navsari and Amreli 110, 84 and 67 appeared for the First Year of whom 85, 60 and 50 passed respectively.

Hostels attached to Training Colleges.

609. All the Training Institutions have Hostels attached to them for which suitable buildings have been rented.

Training College Union.

610. The Scholars in the Baroda Training College have a Union and among its activities may be mentioned a Reading Room, Debating Society and a Social Service League.

Expenditure on Training Colleges.

611. The total expenditure on all the Training Institutions for Primary Male Teachers amounted to Rs. 1,10,228 giving an average of Rs. 245 per pupil against Rs. 288 in the preceding year.

(g) FEMALE EDUCATION.

Girls' Schools.

612. The total number of Girls' Schools was 372 as against 377 and the number of girls learning in them 30,331 against 30,412 of the last year. In addition to these, there were 31,598 girls, studying in Mixed Schools, which added to those learning in exclusive schools, brings to the total number of girls receiving primary education to 61,929 showing an increase of 347 which is due to the causes already mentioned.

Zenana Classes.

613. In addition to the one Zanana Class in Baroda there were three unaided classes (Zanana) one each at Petlad, Kathore and Amreli. These classes had 227 students on their rolls as against 155 students of the last year.

Provision of domestic subjects in Girls' Schools.

614. Needle-work, Drawing, and Embroidery are taught to girls in the principal Girls' Schools. Cookery classes are attached to the Schools at Baroda, Pattan, Petlad, Navsari and Amreli.

Training College for Women.

615. The Training College for women teachers founded in 1882 in Baroda was under the management of Miss Macdonald, M.A. (St. Andrew), as principal of the Training College for Women upto 17th February 1922 and then under Mrs. Snehalata Pagar, M.A., B.Sc. (Columbia). The Principal was assisted by a Head Mistress and a staff consisting of 2 Graduates, 1 undergraduate, 4 trained teachers, and 3 special teachers for Drawing, Embroidery and Needle-work.

616. The number of women under training when the year closed was 84 as against 96 in the last year. The sanctioned strength of stipendiary women scholars is 150. It will take some time before the sanctioned number is attained as women are not coming forward readily to join the teaching profession. The total number of lady teachers was 273 during the year.

Number of Women teachers.

617. There is a special erected commodious and adequately equipped Hostel attached to the Training College for Women under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent Mrs. Khory. During the year under report it had 36 boarders.

Hostel attached to the Women College

618. The Training Class for Women, specially started at Amreli to train local women teachers of that distant district, continued as before to train them up to the Second Year Course. It had 7 students in the First Preparatory Year and 7 in the Second Year. The Divisional Inspector does not seem to have been satisfied with its working. The question as to whether the class could with advantage be removed to Patan is under consideration.

Amreli Training Class for Women.

619. Out of 109 women teachers that appeared at the different examinations 100 passed. The result being 91·7 against 67·5 in the preceding year.

Results of Examination.

620. (1) The Girls' Guide Movement started by Miss Macdonald is being continued under the Captainship of the College Drill teacher.

College activities.

(2) Current topics of interest are being discussed in the College once a week in order to keep the students and the teachers in touch with the outside world.

(3) A Reading Room is set apart in the College Building for the benefit of the students.

(4) Lectures of selected people of known reputation are arranged now and then for the benefit of the students.

(5) Lady Teachers' Club meets occasionally on College grounds with the idea of promoting social intercourse and mutual co-operation.

(6) Meetings for debates are frequently arranged for cultivating the art of public speaking among students of the Senior Class.

Expenditure.

621. The total expenditure on both the Training Institutions for women teachers amounted to Rs. 26,742 as against Rs. 24,077 in the preceding year giving an average of Rs. 318 against Rs. 213 of the last year.

(*h*) EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Antyaja Schools.

622. For the education of the children of the Antyajas or depressed classes whose population in the Census of 1921 is 176,821 in the whole of the Baroda State, there were 221 special schools, of which 5 five were exclusively for girls. The total number of Antyaja children in these schools was 8,703 (8,537 boys and 166 girls). There were also 4,197 Antyaja children learning in the ordinary Gujarati Primary Schools, which brings the total number of such children receiving primary instruction to 12,900

which is equal to about 7 per cent. of their population. There were 125 boys receiving Secondary education in the Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan. Besides these, 125, there were 4 such studying in the Baroda High School and 3 in the Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda. Government gives books and other school requisites free to these children, over and above the free boarding and lodging. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded to Antyaja children in the Primary Schools and 10 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 54 per month were awarded to Antyaja students in Secondary Schools. In the Training College at Baroda, 6 Antyaja scholars were reading for the different courses along with other Hindu Scholars. The Antyaja Boarding Houses at Baroda, Pattan, Navsari and Amreli had 45, 36, 30 and 30 boarders, respectively. Lodging, boarding and necessary clothing were as usual provided free to them by Government.

Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla's donation.

623. For the administration of the donation given by Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta in the year 1919 a Committee of three members has been appointed. The Committee, in accordance with the Donar's wishes, utilises the amount of interest accruing from the donation in giving prizes of the value of Rs. 200 to students passing with credit in the Gita Courses; and similar prizes worth Rs. 200 to those students standing high in Essay-writing. The Donor has placed a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of this Committee for the purposes above referred to. The Committee also decided to spend Rs. 200 in giving suitable allowances or honorarium to teachers who taught Gita to Antyaja pupils. The prizes were distributed in the month of December 1921 at

the hands of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in the Antyaja Boarding House.

The Garoda Pathshala.

624. In the year 1913 a Pathshala was specially founded for teaching Sanskrit along with other subjects of the curriculum to the Priests of the Antyajas who were known as Garodas. This was known as the Garoda Pathshala. At the recommendation of the Departmental Committee the Pathshala was closed and in its stead 4 Garoda classes were sanctioned to be attached to the Antyaja Boarding Houses, in the State, excepting at Amreli; these classes were opened in each of the Boarding Houses. It is gratifying to note that this new experiment served more effectively the original purpose for which the Pathshala was opened at a much smaller cost to Government.

Education of Forest Tribes.

625. The three Dhanka Boarding Schools for boys at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa, and the Girls' Boarding School at Songadh, established for the education of the Forest Tribes, worked well and showed satisfactory progress during the year. The three boys' schools had 71, 60 and 60 boys on their rolls, respectively, while the girls' school at Songhad had 50 girls. The schools at Songhad and Vyara have Model Farms attached to them and the Boarders get lessons in practical agriculture. The influence of these Schools on the lives of the animistic people has so far been very wholesome. They have given them model agriculturists and have given their schools teachers of their own kith and kin. In fact, they have been strickingly instrumental in ameliorating the condition of the Kaliparaj community. Undoubtedly the Government of His Highness has done a good deal for them and for that

they are really grateful, but much more yet remains to be done for their uplift and amelioration.

The combination of the Boarding School with the local Vernacular Schools.

626. The progress of the Dhanka students having been so far satisfactory, and the change in their habits and civilization, being remarkable, it was thought advisable to keep them no longer away from students of higher communities so the Vernacular Boys' Schools at Vyara and Mahuwa and the Girls' School at Songhad were combined with those of the Boarding Schools.

Expenditure on Dhanka Boarding Schools

627. The total expenditure on the four Dhanka Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 21,727 against Rs. 21,859 last year. The receipts from the sale of Farm produce and other sundries amounted to Rs. 2,030 as against Rs. 1,968 last year. The net average cost of educating each Dhanka Boarder came to Rs. 90.

The Urdu Schools.

628. Provision for the education of Mahomedans has been made in our education system. There were 124 Urdu Schools, of which 96 boys' schools were attended by 6,626 boys and the remaining 28 girls' schools were attended by 1,794 girls. Over and above this, 7,508 of the Moslem children attended the ordinary Gujarati schools. The total number of Mahomedan children receiving education in the State comes to 15,928 giving a percentage of 9·8 against 8·7 of the last year. It is regrettable that the Urdu Girls' Schools are not in a satisfactory condition.

Education of the Waghers at Dwarka.

629. The education of the Waghers of Okhmandal on lines similar to those adopted in the case of Kali Paraj tribes of Songhad and Vyara, was first undertaken by

the Department in the month of November 1920. During the year under report there were 19 Wagher boys in the Boarding House as against 21 in the preceding year. These boys attend the local Vernacular and English Schools. It is gratifying to note that some of these boys have stood very high in the examination and have won merit prizes; eight of these were in English Third Standard and one in Standard Fourth. The Institution, on the whole, shows signs of progress. At the time of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to Okhamandal, these Wagher Boarders being specially invited to attend the Darbar, were given from the clothing grant special white uniforms. The total expenses of this Boarding house amounted to Rs. 3,367-11-11.

(*i*) Special Institutions.

The Orphanage at Amreli

630. The Orphanage at Amreli had 63 orphans and also accommodated juvenile offenders. In addition to the Primary Education, which they receive in the local Vernacular Schools the orphans are taught weaving, dyeing, printing tailoring and carpentry according to their aptitude.

The Orphanage at Baroda.

631. The Baroda creche or Orphanage founded during the influenza epidemic of 1918 continued to do philanthropic work for a number of helpless orphans. It had 43 inmates.

Music Schools.

632. There were six Music Schools, one each at Baroda, Dabhoi, Navsari, Mehsana, Pattan, and Amreli. They had altogether 724 students learning music. The school at Baroda known as the "School of Indian Music" had 179 students on the roll. The

teaching of music was also provided as a subject in the Training Colleges both for Men and Women, in the Maharani Girls' High School, in the Baroda Anglo-Vernacular School and in the Maharani Chimnabai High School for boys at Baroda. The Music School in Dabhoi has been working well and efficiently.

The Sanskrit Schools.

633. There were during the year 4 Government, 1 aided and 8 Unaided Sanskrit Schools in the State. There were in them 483 students altogether. The Shravan Mas Dakshina Examination for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) is annually set apart afford additional encouragement to Sanskrit learning of the traditional type. During the year under report 96 appeared for the various grades and subjects examinations of whom 45 were declared to have passed. In order to prevent falling off in the number of examinees noticed for some years past, an increase of 50 per cent. was made in the amounts of Dakshina formerly fixed by rules. The total amount spent during the year in Dakshina came to Rs. 2,640 and the total expenditure on the organisation together with the Dakshina and remuneration to Examiners amounted to Rs. 4,294.

School for Defectives.

634. The Schools for Defective at Baroda and Mehsana have worked satisfactorily. The total number attending them was 74 against 73 of the last year. Both were under the management of specially trained teachers. The deaf-mutes were taught by the lip-reading method and the Braille system was followed in teaching the blind. The children of the former class were taught Drawing, Wood-work and Tailoring as well, and those of the latter the three R's. Boarding houses at both these places have been attached for children coming from the districts.

The total expenditure incurred over these schools during the year under report came to Rs. 10,698-0-5.

Kindergarten Classes.

635. The number of Kindergarten classes in the State during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year which was 6 only. In some of these classes satisfactory arrangements are made to feed the children during school hours. These classes were attended during the year by 839 children whose age varied between 4 and 6. Besides these, there were a few private Kindergarten classes in the Taluka Towns, that at Vaso being the best. The Kindergarten classes, in general, are increasing popularity and are able to command considerable financial assistance from the public. The former difficulty of supplying to these schools teachers adequately trained in the subjects remains the same even to this day, because women trained in Baroda are not willing to go out. Recently a Kindergarten class is opened by the people of Bahadarpur.

The Jail School at Baroda

636. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of young convicts had 22 puils during the year.

Aided Primary Schools.

637. There were 20 aided Primary Schools and two Higher Primary Classes under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these Schools came to Rs. 3,958.

Military Schools.

638. There were during the year under report, seven schools attached to the different Regiments in the State for recruits. Of these 5 were at Baroda, 1 at Dhari and 1 at Dwarka, having altogether 314 recruits learning in them.

639. Physical Instructors were attached to most of the important Secondary Schools and Primary Schools. The Physical Culture work in the City has been placed under the guidance of the Scout-Organisation and the scholars in the Training College for Men are being given more careful and systematic training in gymnastics and games.

Physical Culture.

640. Attempts were continued to impart rudiments of moral and religious education through schools. One hour in a week is set apart for the purpose in all Secondary Schools, where teachers made use of books published by the Moral Education League. In Primary Schools, " Neeti-Shikshan " was used. " Dharma Varnan" was used by teachers to help them to explain to the classes the fundamental tenets of different religious faiths.

Moral and Religious education.

641. The translation branch of the Vidyadhikari's Office continued to work as usual under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education (Vidyadhikari). Out of the interest of Rs. 2,00,000 endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the enrichment of vernacular literature the work of preparation and publication of volumes under the name of two series " Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala " and "Shree Sayaji Baldnyan Mala" was pursued. The total number of volumes prepared in the two series during the quinquennium ending with the year under report was 330, of which 96 were published and the rest were either in or ready for the press or under preparation.

Encouragement to Literature.

A glossary of scientific terms in vernacular known by the name of " Shree Sayaji Vaidnyanic Shabdasangraha " was also prepared and published, and sample copies of the same were

distributed among the scholars of Gujarat, Deccan and Bengal. Being a pioneer work of its kind, it has attracted the notice of the learned and is much valued.

Thirteen books in both the series ran through a second edition, a fact which means that the series have been growing popular with the people in general.

(*j*) Inspection.

Inspection.

642. The Commissioner of Education toured in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts. The Divisional Educational Inspectors, the Inspectresses, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors moved in their respective Divisions each for the required number of days.

The Girls' Schools were mostly inspected by the Inspectresses. The Marathi, Urdu and Antyaja Schools were inspected and examined by the Special Inspectors.

(*k*) Technical Education.

The Kala Bhavan.

643. The Kala Bhavan, the Central Polytechnic Institute was established in the year 1890 under the guidance and supervision of its then Principal, the late Professor T. K. Gajjar. It now works under Principal C. H. Vora, B. A., A. M. I. C. E., assisted by a well qualified staff. The Institution continued its work in all the six Branches of study as in the previous year. The Arts' section gave instruction, in portrait painting, clay modelling, wood-carving and photo mechanical process. The following table gives the number of students in each section:—

No.	Name of subjects.	Number of boys.	
		1920-21.	1921-22.
1	2	3	4
1	Art (Fine and Industrial)	66	74
2	Civil Engineering	59	71
3	Mechanical Engineering	100	135
4	Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico printing)	46	65
5	Textile Manufacturing	72	90
6	Commerce	17	35
	Total ..	360	470

Analysis of students.

644. Out of the total number of 470 students, 150 were Baroda subjects and of these again 83 belonged to the Baroda City proper while 67 came from other parts of the State. Out of the remaining 320 who came from outside the State, 152 were from the different parts of the Bombay Presidency, 14 from Central India, 52 from the Central Provinces, 20 from the Punjab, 50 from Bengal and Assam, 10 from the United Provinces, 7 from Rajputna, and 15 from Southern India.

Results of the Examinations.

645. At the annual examination 318 appeared from all sections, of whom 205 passed. For the Final Diploma Examinations 43 appeared, of whom 36 were awarded the Diploma. At the Sir J. J. Arts School Examinations 31 appeared

for Drawing, 6 for the Architecture and 8 for the Paintings Course, of whom 23, 3 and 4 passed respectively. In the examination held at Bombay, under the Boiler Inspection Act 2 came in the first class, 7 in the second class, and 3 in the third class.

Important events.

646. There has been nothing unusual or important enough to record as an event during the year under report, except a few changes in the staff. Mr. Kamini Kumar Guha, M Sc., M.E. (California) was appointed as Professor of Mechanical Engineering on Rs. 400 per mensem, Mr. S. H. Thakkar, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, was transferred to the Department of Industries as Boiler Inspector on a temporary appointment and in the vacancy thus created Mr. H. P. Joshi, L.M.E., L.E.E., was appointed on Rs. 125 per mensem for a year.

Scholarships given to students.

647. The Government grant for scholarships at the Institute is of Rs. 100 per month and is distributed amongst 34 students. These scholarships are of values varying from Rs. 3 to 5. Besides the Government scholarships, 3 Shrimant Pilajirao Technical Scholarships and 6 Prant Panchayat Scholarships (from Baroda, Navsari and Kadi Prants) were awarded and all of these amounted to the total value of Rs. 76 per month. Over and above this, there were 18 scholars who received scholarships from neighbouring Native States, Educational Societies and Caste-Associations. These scholarships were of an average monthly value of Rs. 15 per student. The Native States above referred to are Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Jodhpur. Besides scholarships, prizes, medals and free-studentships continued to be awarded as usual from the Government.

648. The Nazarpaga workshops attached to the Kala Bhavan and which are the business section of it, continued to work under Mr. Vevai. In addition to affording practical training to the students of the Kala Bhavan in the use of engines and machinery and in smithy, carpentry and joinery, the Workshops manufactured on a business scale articles of furniture, metal, and cast-iron required for the different Departments of the State. It manufactured articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 53,493 against Rs. 37,262 in the preceding year.

The Nazarpága Workshops.

649. There are at present only two Industrial Schools in the District, one at Amreli and the other at Navsari. The Navsari Industrial School is known as the Tata Hunnar Shala and conducted on grant-in-aid principle. Government bestows on it an annual grant of Rs. 3,400. The school at Amreli from its being a handicraft school for grown-up boys was converted into a Primary Industrial School since two years past. The school is particularly interesting as it represents a successful experiment. As a result of this. Government sanctioned in the year 1920 the expansion of four Primary Schools into Primary Industrial Schools at Pattan, Visnagar, Dabhoi and Petlad each at a cost of Rs. 8,000 per year; but, till now, due to the exigencies of the Budget, this resolution has not been given effect to. In order to attract artisan children to schools, it was thought expedient to have a combination of practical work with ordinary school lessonsi Before the introduction of this salient change in the curriculum children of the artisan class evaded the Compulsory Education Act, to a large extent; but now they go to School (at Amreli) willingly, and the examination results show that

District Industrial Schools.

the new system compares very favourably with the old one. At the end of the year, the school had 206 students compared to 234 of the previous year. Of the 120 artisan boys 35 were carpenters, 25 were Bhavsars (dyers) and the remaining 60 came from the weaver caste.

Tata Industrial School at Navsari.

650. In the aided Industrial School started by Mr. J. N. Tata, at Navsari, (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Cabinet-making are taught in three-year courses. Of the total number 73, there were 56 boys in Mechanical Engineering and 17 in the Cabinet making class. The Institution had last year 54 students on the roll. In the year under report 10 students appeared for the Elementary Drawing Examination and 7 for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 9 passed in the former and 4 in the latter. Of the 3 students who appeared for the Mechanical Engineering certificate at Bombay, one got second-class certificate and 2 were declared as having passed in general. The school has spent Rs. 7,541-9-9 of which Rs. 3,400 were granted as Government Aid.

The Reformatory for Juvenile offenders at Baroda.

651. The Baroda Reformatory opened in 1913 under the Children's Courts Act, continued under the general supervision of the Principal, Kalabhavan, and under the direct control of Mr. Paradkar designated as the Superintendent. The Reformatory had 17 inmates this year as against 18 of the last year. Besides the Primary Course of study, the boys received instruction in carpentry and did a large amount of gardening and farm work in the compound. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,113-6-4 as against Rs. 4,206-8-6 in the preceding year.

652. The expenditure of the Kalabhavan and the income of fees and Workshops profits amounted to Rs. 1,07,134 and Rs. 9,644 respectively. The expenditure of the Amreli Industrial School and on the Reformatory amounted to Rs. 8,452 and Rs. 4,113 respectively. Thus the total cost on Technical Education including the annual grant of Rs. 3,400 to the Tata Industrial School amounted to Rs. 1,23,099 as against Rs. 1,06,284 in the previous year. The average annual cost of educating one pupil at each of the three Institutions came to Rs. 227, Rs. 41 and Rs. 242, respectively as against Rs. 253, Rs. 31 and Rs. 233, respectively, in the preceding year.

Expenditure of Technical Institutions.

B. The Museum and Picture Gallery.

653. The Museum and Picture Gallery continued to be under the management and control of Mr. Ganguli who had served before in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta. Mr. Ganguli was assisted by a special staff appointed to preserve the collection in good order.

Management.

654. During the year, there has been a considerable change for the better in the re-arrangement of the various exhibits so as to enable the general public to understand more readily the character of the exhibit displayed and also to afford students greater facilities for research work. The re-arrangement of the exhibits is now complete. Students of the local Colleges and Schools and some mofussil students visited the Museum and the Picture Gallery and availed themselves of the collection of Arts and Sciences. The Museum lent as before

Re-arrangement, Re-classification and the use of the Museum.

its scientific and astronomical apparatus to the Colleges and the Kalabhavan.

Visitors.

655. Visitors to the Museum and the Picture Gallery other than students numbered 346,574 giving a daily average of 1,050.

Acquisitions.

656. Of the number of acquisitions during the year, the most important were the Tibetan jewelled pictures purchased from Sheth Purshottam Mawji of Bombay by order of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb worth Rs. 23,500.

Important Events.

657. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to approve and sanction the scheme for the organisation of an Economic Court in Baroda, submitted by Mr. Ganguli, the Curator of the Museum and the Picture Gallery. Mr. Ganguli was asked to pay visit to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and from thence he could secure through the kind co-operation of the Director-General of Botanical Survey the entire surplus collection of Sir George Watt for the use of this new Court. These specimens, added to our Museum, are, in the opinion of the Curator, very valuable. The Curator could also secure a few casts from the Patna Museum and he expects to get similar ones from other Indian Museum.

Expenditure.

658. The total expenditure on account of the Museum and the Picture Gallery during the year was Rs. 90,801-11-2 as against Rs. 65,145 in the preceding year.

C. Libraries.

Personnel.

659. Mr. Newton M. Dutt, Curator of Libraries, remained in control of the whole Department. He was assisted by Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, B.A., Assistant Curator, who was in charge of the Country and Travelling Library Sections.

Central Library.

660. The Central Library had at the end of the year 90,068 volumes as against 88,763 of the last year. The total circulation of the books was 80,556 against 78,154 of the last year. This is the largest circulation of any Library in India. The Membership cards were held by 3,372 persons during the year. The Library subscribed for 152 newspapers and periodicals, while it received other 21 gratis. The Reading room recorded an average daily attendance of 450 readers. The Children's room was attended by 23,435 children as against 24,913. The Vernacular circulation of books was 55,692 as against 53,613 last year.

Ladies' Library.

661. There is a Ladies' section in the Central Library itself and one in the Narshingji's Pole known as Mahila Branch Library. The former of these issued 9,170 volumes, while the latter circulated 6,823 volumes amongst ladies. The Ladies' Reading Room in the Narsingji's Pole subscribed for 9 newspapers and were read by 2,893 readers. This section and the children's section remained in charge of Mrs. Prabhu-Desai, a Lady Librarian.

Travelling and District Libraries.

662. The number of District Town and Rural Libraries was 722 during the year. Of these 43 were Town and 588 were Village Libraries. The remaining 91 were

Reading Rooms. The Town Libraries possess a stock of 138,570 volumes and circulated 138,798 books amongst readers. Five Village Library buildings were completed making 70 in all and 12 more are under construction. During the year under report the Travelling Libraries Section circulated 10,828 books in the different villages all over the State.

Visual Instruction.

663. The Visual Instruction Branch continued its useful activities and 60 Cinema and Lantern shows, in different parts of the four Prants, were held. At these, 57,126 persons attended as against 178,775 persons in the preceding year. The decrease in the number is due to the various special duties entrusted to the Operator on the occasion of the marriage in the Ruling family and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Baroda. This Visual Instruction Section circulated a large number like 13,200 stereographs and stereographic views in various towns and villages of the Raj.

Gaekwar's Oriental Series.

664. At the end of the year 18 works in all in the Gaekwar's Oriental series were either published or were still in the press ready for publication.

Gift of the Shree Sayaji Library to the Department by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad.

665. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad made a generous gift to the Central Library of his excellent collection of books known as the Shree Sayaji Library. Thanks of the Department are due to him for this generosity.

Important Events.

666. The outstanding event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to our Central Library. On this occasion a Library Exhibition was organised which was

well patronised by a large number of persons and was favourably noticed in the Press. A similar Exhibition was arranged during the week the Marathi Sahitya Parishad held its sittings in Baroda this year. On both the occasions rare and interesting Marathi Manuscripts were also displayed.

Expenditure.

667. The total expenditure of the Library Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,333 as against Rs. 93,364 in the previous year.

D. Press Report.

Control.

668. The Press Report Branch remained under the control of the Sar Suba, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., during the greater part of the year.

Number of Printing Presses.

669. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 41. Seven new presses were opened and five were closed. Declaration was made in respect of one more press, but it was not opened. Thus at the end of the year there were 43 presses actually working.

Output of the Press.

670. The total output of the press was 7 Weeklies, 30 Periodicals and 282 books including pamphlets as against 8 Weeklies, 30 Periodicals and 279 books for the preceding year.

Number of reports.

671. The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals and periodicals was 52, while that of monthly reports regarding books and pamphlets was 12. The system of press cuttings was continued and the Departments were kept informed of the

coments, criticisms and suggestions of the press relating to themselves through the medium of cuttings from newspapers sent to them. The number of such cuttings during the year was 79. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 53, 12 and 44, respectively.

Topics reported.

672. Altogether 381 topics were reported from the local press, which may be divided as follows:—

Personal	.. 2	Educational ..	..10	Panchayat ..	.. 1
Political	203	Commercial ..	.. 4	Medical ..	.. 5
Administrative ..	..50	Agricultural ..	.. 1	Judicial ..	.. 2
Legal and Legislative	.. 8	Municipal ..	..16	Police ..	..11
Revenue ..	..11	Sanitary ..	.. 2		
Abkari	..21	Railway ..	.. 9		

Principal Foreign newspapers were also scrutinized and 29 topics, which had reference to the State Administration, were reported. The number of topics reported from the local as well as the Foreign press during the last year were 308 and 24 respectively.

General tone of the Press.

673. The general tone of the press was, on the whole loyal both to the Baroda as well as the British Governments. It is evident, however, that the influence on the local journalism of the Indian Nationalist Press is becoming more marked day by day.

Periodicals: their nature and contents.

674. The number of periodicals that were published during the year was 29, which may be classified as follows :—

General Literature	4	Communal	11
Educational	3	Sociological	1
Religious	2	Legal	5
Philosophical	1	Miscellaneous	1
Physical Culture	2		

The fortnightly Magazine *Dev Jati* which recently made its declaration, had not started publication till the end of the year. That there are no less than 11 Communal Magazines, shows that there is a general awakening among the people, and a wide-spread desire for education and social reform. A majority of the Periodicals published here are undoubtedly of a higher order, and command a large circulation.

Books: their number and quality.

675. There were 282 books and pamphlets reported during the year which may be divided as under :—

According to Language.			
English	11	Hindi Gujarati	9
Eng. Gujarati	11	Hindi Urdu	1
Gujarati	192	Marathi	14
Sanskrit	3	Gujarati Urdu	7
Sans. Gujarati	8	Urdu	3
Sans. Guj. Hindi	2	Guj. Urdu. Persian Arabic	2
Sans. English	3	Urdu Persian	1
Hindi	14	Eng. Sans. Guj	1
According to subject.			
Politics	5	Drama	20
Religion	48	Physical Culture	2
Philosophy	3	Sanitation	3
Literature	8	Travel and Description	6
Science	29	Law	23
Education	35	Communal and Social	15
History	5	Civilization	1
Medicine	2	Sociology	1
Ethics	10	Geography	3
Music	3	Miscellaneous	32
Poetry	7		
Biography	10		
Novel	11		

The general quality of the books, on the whole, continued to be poor. Among the few good books published were those that appeared under the auspices of the Education Department.

Punitive Measures.

676. During the year under report the book "Swarajya Mala Yane Bhavishya Vani" was prescribed under the Local Press Act. *The Navsari Patrika* was warned for indulging in immoderate language in the criticism of the State Administration, and was subsequently suspended for 2 months, with a forfeiture of part of its security, for its continued contumacy. The Sayaji Vijaya was similarly warned and reprimanded and so also the proprietor of the Vaso Printing Press.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A. Medical Relief.

(*a*) PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

Personnel.

677. Major J. McPherson, I.M.S., held the charge of the Department as Chief Medical Officer during the whole of the year. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from 26th January 1922. Dr. R. N. Jadhav held the charge of the Deputy Medical Officer throughout the year, the post of the Personal Assistant being held in abeyance in the meanwhile so long as the former continued to work as Deputy Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. Jivraj's appointment as First Physician to the State General Hospital by H. Order.

678. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta M.D. (Lond:) was appointed by Huzur order as First Physician to the State General Hospital, Baroda, for a period of two years and joined his duty in Europe on the Staff of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in October 1921. Dr. Jivraj Mehta again proceeded to Europe with His Highness the Maharaja in the month of April 1922.

Lady R. M. O. for the State General Hospital, Baroda.

679. Dr. (Miss) E. Mayadas, M.D. (Philadelphia), was admitted into the State Medical Service and appointed as Lady Resident Medical Officer, State General Hospital, Baroda. She joined her duties on 15th May 1922.

680. Orders were received from His Highness the Maharaja in Europe to send Drs. Pranlal M. Nanavati and Laxman S. Salunke to England either for study or duty to be decided by His Highness the Maharaja on their arrival there. Accordingly both the doctors having presented themselves before His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on their arrival in England as required by the Huzur Order, Dr. Pranlal was selected for study while Dr. Salunke was taken on duty with Maharaja Kumar Jayasinhrao.

Drs. Pranlal and Salunke deputed to Europe for duty or study to be decided by His Highness.

681. Dr. (Mrs.) Shantabai Bartake continued to work as Lady-Doctor at the Patan Maternity Hospital till 28th February 1922, when she resigned her service.

Dr. (Mrs.) Bartake resigned her service as Lady Doctor.

682. Miss M. Hutchinson, the Lady Superintendent, Jamnabai Maternity Home and Supervisor of Midwives, has resigned her service from 1st March 1922 and Mrs. K. Harrold succeeded her from 1st May 1922.

Miss M. Hutchinson resigned her post.

683. During the year under report 14 Medical Institutions were inspected against 16 in 1920-21 and 46 in 1919-20.

Inspection.

684. The total number of permanent Institutions remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 77 with a ratio of one Institution to 27,617 souls of the population.

Number of Medical Institutions.

685. The strength of the Department remained the same as last year except with regard to one additional post of Nurse and Midwife sanctioned for Variav in Kamrej Taluka.

Strength of the Department.

686. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5,77,755-2-5 against Rs. 5,60,022-1-6 in the preceding year, the increase in the expenditure being mainly due to the appointments of Lieut. Col. J. McPherson, I.M.S., and Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta. The total income realised from various sources was Rs. 45,580-5-9 against Rs. 50,168-12-8 in the previous year.

Expenditure and income.

687. The prescription charges realised and the fees received from the paying patients amounted to Rs. 5,104 against Rs. 4,881 in the previous year.

Fees from prescriptions and paying patients.

688. Rs. 6,000 were received in the form of a donation from Mr. Ismile Musaji Antia for the appointment of a Nurse and Midwife at Variav and Rs. 500 in addition from the same gentleman with a condition imposed therein that the interest accruing from the above amount of Rs. 500 was utilised towards remunerating the Nurse and Midwife in question for conducting labour cases free of charge in Variav.

Donation

689. The Khangi and Military Departments contributed as usual Rs. 24,763-0-3 and Rs. 20,833-12-11 towards the maintenanace of the Palace Dispensary and the Military Medical Institutions, respectively. The Bet and Devasthan funds contributed Rs. 2,014-9-7 towards the maintenance of the Bet Dispensary ; whilst the Becharaji Devasthan funds Rs. 14,176 towards the maintenance of the Becharaji Dispensary and some other Medical Institutions in the Kadi district.

Contribution.

The number of patients treated, discharged and cured.

690. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 541,696 (222,050 males, 112,730 females, 206,916 children) as compared with 480,266 (203,047 males, 101,078 females, 176,141 children) in the preceding year. Out of these 534,854 were out-door patients and 6,842 were in-door patients with an average daily attendance of 5,548.04 in the case of the former and 391.97 of the latter against 5,098.36 and 347.62 respectively, in the year 1921. Of the patients 4,408 were discharged cured, 1,795 relieved or discharged otherwise, 278 died and 361 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths amongst the in-patients was 4.0 against 4.7 in the year 1920-21. The Baroda Division showed the highest percentage as regards the number receiving treatment, *viz.*, 44.4, while Kadi with 29.1, Navsari 15.6, Amreli 10.2, successively stood next in order.

Patients by caste, &c.

691. Of the total number of patients treated 431,247 were Hindus, 85,287 Musalmans, 10,126 Parsees and 15,036 were of other castes.

Surgical operations.

692. During the year 33,718 surgical operations were performed on 33,609 persons with a mortality of 0.1 against 34,507 with a mortality of 0.07 in the year before. The main number of the surgical operations performed during the triennium ending 1921-22 was 33,031 against 29,986 in the preceding triennium. The average number of persons operated on during the triennial period 1919-22 was 32,964 with a mortality of 0.1 as compared with a mortality of 0.1 per cent. during 1916-19.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.

Tumours and Cysts.

693. The removal of Tumours and Cysts accounted for 103 operations with no death against 161 with one death in the year 1920-21.

694. Amputations accounted for 53 operations with 7 deaths against 40 with 4 deaths in the year 1920-21.

Amputations.

695. Operations on the eye and its appendages numbered 1,028 of which 255 were for cataract as compared with 717 including 100 for cataract in 1920-21.

Operations on the eye.

696. Vesical Calculi were removed by Litholapaxy in 15 cases with no death against 7 with no death in 1920-21.

Vesical Calculi.

697. Suprapubic Lithotomy was performed in 7 cases with 3 deaths against 0 with 0 death in 1920-21.

Suprapubic Lithotomy.

698. Abdominal section for diseases other than those peculiar to women was resorted to in 21 cases with 8 deaths against 66 with 3 deaths in 1920-21. Abdominal operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed on 30 cases with 5 deaths against 14 with 5 deaths in 1920-21.

Abdominal operations other than those for diseases peculiar to women.

699. Operations for abscess of liver were performed in 7 cases with 1 death against 8 with 2 deaths in 1920-21.

Liver abscess.

700. There were performed 97 obstetric operations on 97 cases with 5 deaths against 68 with 3 deaths in 1920-21.

Obstetric operations.

701. Caesarian section was performed in 4 cases with no death against 7 with 3 deaths during the last year.

Caesarian Section.

702. Operations for the radical cure of Hernia numbered 43 with 4 deaths (including 11 cases of strangulated Hernia with 3 deaths) against 24 with 3 deaths (including 8 cases of strangulated Hernia with 2 deaths) in the previous year.

Operations of Hernia.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

703. The most common diseases for which patients received medical aid at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the last two years are noted in the subjoined table :—

Prevailing diseases.

Name of Diseases.	1921-22.	1920-21.
Malarial Fever..	111,087	73,788
Diseases of the Skin..	53,933	39,760
,, Eye..	65,352	50,457
,, Ear..	17,377	25,878
,, Nose..	2,882	2,043
,, Respiratory system	25,686	23,653
Injuries	18,168	17,243
Diseases of the Nervous System	12,864	12,116
,, Worms	6,648	7,348
Dyspepsia	14,348	12,504
Rheumatic Affections..	11,109	10,628
Diarrhœa	10,652	9,682
Dysentery	6,855	5,804
Venereal Diseases	6,107	6,260
Tubercular Diseases..	1,476	1,262

(b) THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff.

704. Lieut.-Col. J. McPherson, I.M.S., worked as Principal Medical Officer throughout the year. Dr. Y. V. Modak, on his return from the War Service, was appointed as House Surgeon to the State General Hospital in which capacity he worked till 30th May 1922 when he was deputed to accompany Her Highness the Maharani Saheb to Mussoorie and Kashmere where he continued in attendance on Her Highness till the end of the year. Dr. Tapidas Maganlal working as Bacteriologist and Pathologist in place of Dr. Pranlal M. Nanavati deputed to Europe for further Post Graduate Studies in Bacteriology and Pathology, was ordered to work as House Surgeon in addition to his own duties from 31st May 1922 to 31st July 1922. Dr. V. M. Bhatta, the State Chemical Analyser, began to work also as Radiologist at the State General Hospital from 1st September 1921 in addition to his own work at the Chemical Laboratory.

Clinical Registrar.

705. A post of Clinical Registrar was created at the State General Hospital to which Dr. J. N. Limaye was appointed and at which he continued to work till 30th June 1922.

Average attendance of patients.

706. The average daily attendance of in-door and out door patients was 147·8 and 293·02 against 139·25 and 273·3 respectively in the year 1920-21 and against 122·9 and 313·3 respectively in the year 1919-20.

Selected operations.

707. 824 selected major operations were performed on 816 persons during the year against 698 in the year 1920-21.

708. 2,881 specimens of Pathological interest and of various other kinds were examined at the Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratory against 2,121 in 1920-21.

Bacteriology.

709. The net expenditure on the upkeep of the Institution excluding the amount spent on medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 1,35,509-3-6 against Rs. 1,17,818 in 1920-21 and Rs. 1,15,533 in 1919-1920.

Expenditure.

(*c*) LUNATIC ASYLUM.

710. The total number of lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year under report was 130 against 115 in the previous year and 95 in the year 1919-20. Out of these treated 32 were discharged cured, 17 relieved or discharged otherwise (at the request of the guardians or relations) 12 died and 69 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of Lunatics.

711. The total expenditure in connection with the Institution excluding that for medicines and instruments was Rs. 11,281-10-7 against Rs. 10,223-12-1 in the year 1920-21 and Rs. 10,326-1-8 in the year 1919-20.

Expenditure.

(*d*) LEPER ASYLUM.

712. The number of lepers treated at the Asylum was 133 against 150 in the previous year and 153 in the year 1919-20. Out of 133 treated 47 absconded, 13 died and 73 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Out of the total number treated 63 suffered from the anaesthetic

Number of lepers treated.

form, 8 from the mixed form and none from the tubercular form, and the remaining 2 children are under observation. The number of out-door patients besides the inmates of the Asylum treated during the year was 1,944 against 1,993 in the previous year and 947 in 1919-20. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chhotalal A. Shukla continued with the modern intravenous method of treatment in the case of the inmates of the Asylum giving them in all, 3,102 injections in the various stages of the disease with remarkably good results against 3,117 in the previous year.

Walling up the Asylum.

713. The question of walling up the Asylum all round to give it a sort of privacy and to prevent the inmates from strolling about at their free will and thus mixing with and infecting other people, is under consideration.

Expenditure.

714. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 13,516-12-11 against Rs. 11,534-8-1 in the previous year and Rs. 11,442-13-9 in the year 1919-20.

(*e*) CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Charge.

715. Dr. V. M. Bhatt held the charge of the Chemical Laboratory throughout the year.

Medico-legal cases for analysis.

716. 117 Medico-legal cases involving the analysis of 487 articles of different kinds were investigated during the year against 141 in the previous year and 93 in 1919-20. Besides these, there was 1 miscellaneous article against 10 in the previous year and 10 in 1919-20. Out of 37 cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was actually detected in 19 cases, opium being the most common drug found amongst the poisons detected.

717. 38 samples of suspected human blood were sent to the Imperial Serologist at Calcutta who detected human blood in 36 cases.

Serological specimens.

718. 64 samples of water were examined against 87 samples in the previous year.

Water samples.

719. The total expenditure on the Chemical Laboratory amounted to Rs. 4,417-3-2 against Rs. 2,263-4-0 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

(*f*) MEDICAL STORES.

720. Dr. C. D. Diwanji held charge of the full-time Medical Store Keeper's post and continued to work as such from 1st September 1921 to the end of the year excepting the small period of his absence on leave during which time Dr. Indulal D. Dave, Military Medical Officer, held the charge of the Medical Store Keeper's post in addition to his own duties.

Medical Store-keeper.

721. The amount expended during the year under report on the purchase of drugs, instruments, &c., came to Rs. 1,75,501-8-6 against Rs. 1,84,307-8-3 in the previous year and Rs. 1,25,298 in the year 1919-20.

Expenditure after purchase of drugs, &c.

(*g*) THE CENTRAL JAIL HOSPITAL.

722. Dr. A. D. Cooper held the dual charge of the Jail as its Medical Officer as well as its Superintendent throughout the year excepting for the period of the leave enjoyed by him.

Charge.

723. The total number of patients treated at the Jail during the year was 424 against 421 in the previous year and 502 in the year

Number of patients treated.

1919-20. Of the total treated 328 were discharged cured, 75 relieved and 4 died and 17 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Mortality.

724. The rate of mortality as reported from amongst the Jail population was 6·6 against 30·7 in the preceding year and 24·9 in 1919-20.

Surgical Operations.

725. 141 Surgical Operations were performed during the year (including 10 major operations) against 183 in the preceding year and 193 in the year 1919-20.

(h) THE DNYANBAI MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT PATTAN.

Personnel.

726. Dr. (Mrs.) Shantabai Bartake worked as Lady Doctor till 31st January 1922 when owing to her resignation the charge of the Institution remained with Dr. Manilal L. Parikh, the Medical Officer of the Pattan Civil Hospital till the end of the year as the Lady Doctor's post could not be filled up till then.

Number of patients treated.

727. The total number of patients (26 In-door and 3,563 Out-door) treated during the year under report was 3,589. Out of the In-door patients 17 were discharged cured, 8 relieved or otherwise, 1 died and none remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Surgical Operations.

728. 54 Surgical Operations were performed during the year under report against 18 in the preceding year.

(i) Female Medical Relief.

In the Baroda City.

Number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives.

729. In addition to the two City Midwives, one attached to the Jamnabai Dispensary attended labour cases in the City. The total number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives was 183 against 211 in the preceding year and 223 in 1919-20.

Number of patients treated at the Maternity Home.

730. The Maternity Home located at the Jamnabai Dispensary on its upper floor has been the means of giving relief to 195 patients out of whom 154 were discharged cured, 30 relieved or otherwise, 5 died and 6 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

731. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the establishment of the City Midwives was Rs. 1,990-2-4 against Rs. 2,131-6-0 in the previous year and Rs. 1,624-7-11 in the year 1919-20.

In the District.

Number of District Midwives.

732. The number of posts of the District Midwives was 16 against 15 in the preceding year, but on account of the scarcity of midwives and the difficulty in securing the services of suitable ones, 6 posts remained vacant during the year.

Number of labour cases treated by the Midwives.

733. The number of labour cases conducted by the District Midwives was 185 against 270 in the preceding year and 345 in the year 1919-20.

(j) Ambulance, Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation.

Lectures and examinations.

734. A series of lectures on Ambulance, Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation were delivered by different Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons at different places throughout the State and examinations were held at different centres in different subjects as usual throughout the State. In all three candidates passed the Examinations in different subjects as compared to 260 in the preceding year and 89 in the year 1919-20. The three candidates who were successful at the examination were ladies.

(k) Epidemics.

Cholera.

Number of Cholera cases.

735. The total number of Cholera cases that occurred during the year under report was 15 against 43 in the preceding year and 179 in 1919-20. 5 cases out of the reported ones proved fatal giving a death rate of 33·3.

Plague.

Number of Plague cases.

736. Plague cases were reported off and on during the year as compared with the two preceding years :—

District.	1921-22.		1920-21.		1919-20.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baroda City	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadi District	..	..	..	..	..	..
Navsari District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amreli District.. ..	16	12	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16	12	..	..	..	..

737. The percentage of deaths was 75 per cent. against none in the preceding year.

Mortality of Plague.

738. The number of plague infected towns and villages was 3 during the year against none in the preceding year.

Number of towns and villages infected.

Influenza.

739. There was a mild out-break of Influenza in some of the Talukas of the Division during the year under report.

Influenza epidemic.

(*l*) GENERAL REMARKS.

740. (1) 3 students were sent for study of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the Tibi College at Delhi after selection of the candidates by a Committee appointed under Government orders.

(2) The scale of fees for visits of Medical Officers and Subordinates for emergency operations performed by District Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons during their private practice and for visits paid by them to places nearest to their stations was got sanctioned.

(3) The scale of charges for patients admitted into the Temporary Paying Patients' Ward was settled under Government sanction.

(4) A fresh scale of fees for the X-Ray treatment and (ii) for utilizing the incomes derived from it was sanctioned by Government.

(5) The scale of pay of the Medical establishment in the Civil and Military Medical Departments was revised.

B. Vital Statistics.

(a) Sanitation.

Personnel.

741. During the year under report Dr. D. C. Talati, D.P.H., continued as Ag. Sanitary Commissioner till the end of November, when Dr. Sumant B. Meheta, M.B., C.H.B., took charge of the post and worked till 12th January 1922 on which day he retired from Government service and Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Meheta was appointed as Ag. Sanitary Commissioner. Dr. D. H. Meheta worked till the 28th June 1922 on which date he retired, being succeeded by Dr. J. F. Lobo who continued to hold the post of Sanitary Commissioner till the close of the year.

Duties.

742. The following duties are performed by this office :—

(1) Annual Inspection of Municipal and Vishishta Panchayat Offices and supervision over sanitary works in the whole Raj.

(2) Supervision over registration of Vital statistics.

(3) Vaccination.

(4) Sanitary propaganda through lectures and magic lantern shows.

(5) Record of meteorological observations.

Inspection tours.

743. The above mentioned officers toured in all the four Prants for inspection and other duties for 148 days as against 139 days last year. In all, 40 towns and 64 villages were visited as against 30 towns and 21 villages, last year. In addition Dr. D. H. Meheta attended the Conference of St. John Ambulance at Simla from 22nd to 27th June 1922.

Necessary suggestions for sanitary improvements were made to the different Municipal and Panchayat Institutions as well as to the Revenue authorities.

(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths.

744. A comparison is made of births and deaths in the whole State during the year and the previous three years in the following table :—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mile of population.	Ratio of deaths per mile of population.
1918–19 ..	46,998	1,29,132	23·1	63·6
1919–20 ..	54,866	54,038	27·0	26·6
1920–21 ..	53,730	41,995	26·4	20·7
1921–22 ..	53,685	37,883	25·2	17·8

These figures show that there was a decrease of 45 births and 4,112 deaths as compared with the last year.

Of the total number of births there were 28,282 males and 25,403 females, *viz.*, for every 100 female births 111·3 male births were registered. Similarly of the total number of deaths 20,447 were among males and 17,436 among females, *i.e.*, for every 100 female deaths 117·2 male deaths were registered.

745. Causes of deaths.

Causes of deaths.	No. of deaths.	Ratio per mile of population.
Fevers ..	29,646	13·9
Plague ..	15	0·007
Cholera ..	24	0·01
Small-pox ..	213	0·1
Dysentery & Diarrhœa ..	600	0·2
Cough ..	1,467	0·6
Pneumonia ..	276	0·1
Consumption ..	940	0·4
Injuries and accidents ..	553	0·2
All other causes ..	4,149	1·9
Total ..	37,883	17·8

From these figures it would appear that deaths from fevers predominated by far over those from other diseases forming nearly 78 per cent. of the total.

(c) VACCINATION.

746. The following table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Vaccination work.

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1921–22.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1920–21.
Males ..	32,781	31,619	2,738	3,844
Females ..	30,511	29,432	396	680
Total ..	63,292	61,051	3,134	4,524

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 66,426 against 65,575 in the preceding year. Thus there was an increase of 851 on the whole.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 60,147, the percentage of success being 95·2 per cent. and the number of revaccinations 1,595 while the rate of protection afforded per mile of population per annum was 29·0 against 28·5 in the preceding year.

The aggregate realization of fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their houses was Rs. 645-2-0 against Rs. 547-4-0 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 32,206-5-4 against Rs. 32,875-2-4 in the preceding year.

(d) METEOROLOGY.

747. There is a second class Meteorology station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda College Observatory during the year showed that 112·4 F. was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1922 and 40·1 F. the minimum one in January 1922.

Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·903) in November 1921 and lowest (29·476) in July 1922.

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had a south-westerly component.

The average daily velocity of wind varied from 79 in December 1921 to 237 in June 1922 and the average velocity was 144 miles. The average daily humidity was 52 against 32 in the preceding year. The highest temperature recorded in the year was 115 F. at Savali Dispensary in the month of May 1922 and the lowest 35 F. at Kadi Hospital in January 1922.

The highest rainfall was 82·96 inches at Gandevi and the lowest 10·45 at Khamba.

(e) SPECIAL FEATURES.

748. (1) The work of the sanitary scheme is making progress. As per Office Order No. 7, dated 2nd September 1921, from the Sar Suba, the scheme of "Model Villages" was explained to the different village Panchayats and Tajwijdars by the Committee of Dr. J. F. Lobo, the Naib Subas of the respective Divisions and the Vahiwatdars of the respective Talukas as appointed by the Sar Suba and arrangements are being made to get the scheme in operation. The following villages were visited by the Committee :—

Baroda Division.

Mandala, Sadhli, Vishrampura, Zarola, Kundari and Kurnali.

Kadi Division.

Brahmanwada, Kungher, Jagudan, Gunja, Bhandu, Valam, Sipor, Vadawali, Harij and Bahiel.

Nowsari Prant.

Vesma, Dabhel, Chovisi, Maroli, Dhamdachha, Anawal, Jhervavla, Baleshwar, Abrama, Velanja, Doswada, Kapura and Mangrol.

Amreli Prant.

Keria Nagas, Chalala, Kerala, Devli and Padarsinga.

(2) In 17 villages, sites for " *Ookerdas* " or manure heaps were selected conjointly by the Naib Suba and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(3) 29 village dispensaries in grant-in-aid system are opened in the State, 8 in the Baroda District, 15 in the Kad District, 2 in the Navsari District and 4 in the Amreli District. Ayurvedic medicines are used in these small dispensaries. These dispensaries are now largely frequented by the suffering villagers.

(4) The Sanitary Associations in the 4 Prants were each supplied with a magic lantern, but the propaganda work was much handicapped for want of suitable magic lantern slides. A set of 25 magic lantern slides on various diseases and sanitary subjects such as hook-worm disease, guinea-worm disease,

plague, cholera, malaria, small-pox, tuberculosis, wells, steppe-wells, etc., are now under preparation, and will be shortly ready for distribution to each of the four Prants.

It is hoped that with the help of the magic lantern shows, the sanitary propaganda work will now be earnestly pushed on.

(5) A large number of lectures on Sanitation in various towns and on school hygiene in various schools in the districts were given during the year under report.

CHAPTER X.

CENSUS.

749. The Census Department continued under the charge

Personnel.

of Mr. S.V. Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon), until the 1st June 1922, when it was handed over on his transfer to Navsari as Suba, to the Director of Commerce. The records were handed over on that date, while the Census establishment which had been gradually diminished with the progress of the Report, was almost entirely abolished on that date. Mr. Maganlal Thakkar, Assistant, reverted to the Judicial Department on 8th November 1921.

750. The work of sorting and tabulation was in progress

Progress of Sorting and Tabulation Work.

when the official year opened. A detailed account of these processes has been given in the Census Administrative Volume. On the 7th September 1921 the sorting of all Imperial Tables was completed. The compilation work which was the process of getting together Sorter's Tickets and compiling them into the Standard Tables fixed for the Census was completed, so far as the Imperial Tables were concerned on the 15th December 1921, and all the other Tables were completed by the end of the month. Only the special Tables of the Sex Inquiry were left to be completed by a selected staff of six sorters, working directly under the supervision of the Census Superintendent, which they did by the end of February.

751. Altogether 22 Imperial Tables and 38 State Tables

Total number of Imperial and State Tables.

were compiled in this Census. Of the State Tables, eight are incorporated in the Census Report (Chapter VI, Part II), 29 are contained in the State Tables Volume and one Distribution of caste by Talukas

is ready only in manuscript. Of these State Tables, those which are wholly new to this Census number 28. The subject matter of these twenty-eight New Tables is detailed in the following Tables :—

Subject matter.	Number of Tables.	
	State.	Subsidiary.
1. The Census of Live-stock	XXVI	
2. The Size of the Normal Family ..	XXVIII	
3. Classification of Home-steads by Standards of Comfort in Talukas and Towns	XVII-XVIII	
4. The Tenement Census Enquiry in the City of Baroda	XIX-XXIII	
5. Additional data regarding occupation—		
(a) Occupation of English Literates.	XIII	
(b) The Occupation of the Urban population	XXIV	
(c) Occupation of imigrants to the City	XXV	
6. Additional information regarding Literacy.		
(a) Literacy Towns	X	
(b) Literacy by Scripts	XI	
(c) Statistics regarding those who though not literate are able to read only..	XII	
7. Additional and detailed information regarding Age, Sex and Civil condition in Towns and Talukas	VI-VII	
8. Additional information regarding Age-distribution of imigrants.	XV-XVI	
9. Additional information regarding Civil Condition of the Infirm.	XIV	
10. Enquiry regarding Size & Sex Constitution of Families		I-VIII (Chap. VI, Part II.)
11. Statistics regarding Cottage and Rural Industries	XXIX	

752. The nature of new enquiries undertaken along with the general Census can be gathered from the above list. The Sex enquiry deser-

Special Enquiries.

ves to be particularly mentioned. It was decided at the instance of the Census Superintendent to compile for this Census Statistics of marriage and fertility in the State. A special enquiry was conducted in this respect but on an optional basis by a selected staff of men and women workers. The subject matter of this inquiry was embodied in eight tables, which are discussed in Part II of Chapter VI of the Report. The Imperial Tables Volume was ready in print on the 23rd March and was the first among all Provinces and States to reach the Census Commissioner for India.

Census Report Work.

753. The report was taken in hand on about the 7th November 1921 and finished on the 2nd June 1922. The book appeared in print, a bulky volume of nearly 450 pages on the 17th August 1922, and was with the exception of the Cochin State Report the first to reach the Census Commissioner for India. A Gujarathi Summary has been prepared for the Vernacular reading public by Mr. Gokuldas Shah, B.A., LL.B., and will soon be available.

Bonuses.

754. In appreciation of their services the Government was pleased to sanction a bonus of Rs. 3,000 to the Census Superintendent, Rs. 1,000 to the Assistant Superintendent and other suitable sums to the rest of the staff.

General results of the Census.

755. The general results of the Census were presented in brief in the last Administration Report of the State.

756. Of the budgetted grant of Rs. 72,000 for the year 1921-22, no less than 22,875 represented the unspent balance of the last year's sanction. The accounts have not been yet fully prepared but the margin represents a fairly accurate estimate of the total expenditure incurred from start to end of the Census Operations.

Expenditure.

Items of Expenditure, 1920-22.	
	Rs.
Establishment and Allowances	74,957
Contingent and Printing Charges	38,533
Dead Stock	4,617
Total ..	1,18,107
Less Recoveries	2,662
Net Expenditure	1,15,445

General Index.

A

B

B—*contd.*

C

D

E

F

F—*contd.*

G

H

I

I—*contd.*

M

N

O

P

P—*contd.*

Q

R

R—*contd.*

S

S—*contd.*

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